

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty Two
Pages

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WASHINGTON WAITS SIGN TO CALL WORLD FINANCE MEETING

Officials Convinced That Is Only
Means of Solving European
Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Sentiment appears to be gaining ground among Administration leaders that only through an international conference on financial and industrial affairs can the problems of Europe, which are affecting the whole world, be solved. It is freely predicted among officials that such a meeting may be conducted in Washington.

Failure of the conferences at Genoa and The Hague are attributed by those committed to the world conference to have been due to the absence of the United States and it is being appreciated more and more that one-half of the world cannot make arrangements to govern the whole world. Even those conferences did something in clearing away non-essentials and preparing the way for constructive agreements.

Signal for Call Awaited

Intimation that the Harding Administration was not adverse to meeting with Europe has come from the White House. The impression given there was that this country was waiting for some signal to issue the call. Just what kind of signal would be necessary was not indicated, but it is presumed that it would be in the nature of an appeal directly from one or more of the overseas government.

No confidence is violated in saying that the discussions and investigations of the American Allied Debt Commission have led them directly into the basic problems of Europe; the war loans owing the United States are inexorably bound up with the general financial tangle in Europe. Hence the urgency of an international conference under the auspices of the United States to lay the problem on the table.

The view of Theodore E. Burton (R.), senator from Ohio and a member of the funding commission, may be taken as representing those of other members of the commission. Returning from an extended tour of Europe, he said he was opposed to cancellation of the debts, but he favored making the terms as lenient and reasonable as possible.

But it is known that the commission is preparing recommendations to Congress, which, in brief, will ask that more leeway be given the commission in negotiating the funding of the rising \$11,000,000,000 demand notes into long-term obligations.

Wider Discretion Desired

The act establishing the commission was very specific as to how the loans should be funded. They shall run not more than 25 years and the rate of interest is to be not less than 4½ per cent. This leaves little to the discretion of the commission, and since the funding is a financial rather than political question, it is thought that the financial advisers should be allowed more discretion.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the commission is considering asking Congress to extend the time limit by 25 years or so and possibly to scale down the interest rate. It has been stated that the terms made with one country, Great Britain, for instance, need not be construed necessarily as furnishing the pattern for the other countries. Each country is to be considered on its own merits, since each country's debts are direct obligations of each nation and are due to the same creditor.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

PROHIBITION "AT ITS WORST" PROVES BENEFIT TO CHICAGO

Business Improves, Crime Decreases and Family Welfare
Gains as Result of Dry Law's Operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—"Prohibition at its worst," under the difficulties of such opposition as experienced in this city, is found "better than license at its best," after a five months' investigation of its results.

This detailed study proved that business had benefited, that workers had been stimulated to saving their earnings, crime has decreased, and welfare organizations find notable falling off in demands for relief.

While the wet forces have taken

every occasion to magnify incidents

which seemed to furnish arguments

for return of the beer and wine selling

privileges, this survey, conducted under direction of representative Chicagoans, demonstrates that Chicago's

crime record was cut to less than half

in 1919, and although the number of

commitments to the house of correction advanced in 1921, the number of

commitments dropped from 57 per

cent to 35 per cent. The figures are

compiled and the report on prohibition's accomplishments made by Dr.

Clarence True Wilson of Washington,

general secretary of the research de-

partment of the board of temperance,

prohibition and public morals of the

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Betrayed by City Officials

The results of the survey were made

public at the recent Rock River con-

ference at Princeton, Ill. Dr. Wilson

said:

This investigation was conducted

under the auspices of a local committee

comprising a number of the city's re-

presentative men. Chicago was selected

for this study because it was desired

to uncover prohibition at its worst. The

results of our investigation justifies me

in saying that prohibition is better than

better than license at its best. Our

city administration, shamed and reviled,

left almost entirely without support by

the nation, has nevertheless decreased

drink, crime and poverty.

It has greatly increased the com-

munity's wealth, raised the standard of

living, fed the hungry and clothed the

naked.

The effect on crime alone fully jus-

tifies the policy of prohibition in Chi-

cago. At the same time, a note of alarm

must be sounded; current crime

statistics plainly reveal that the wet

propaganda intended to incite unin-

formed or evil-minded people to violation

of the prohibition law is still in full

swing. The consumption of beer, whisky

and other intoxicating liquors having

been modified. What those good results were and still may be

indicated by a few facts and figures.

The last wet year was 1918. Prohibition went into effect at the mid-

year of 1919. In 1918 there were 10,124

admissions to the houses of corre-

ction this number fell to the

astonishing figure of 5,723. In 1920, the

first full dry year, the number de-

clined further to 4,681. In 1921, how-

ever, the figures rose to 8,566, almost

double the 1920 rate, but still far below

the rate for the last wet year,

and still further below the average for the

period 1918, which was 13,000. The

chiefly significant is the fact that in

1918 there were 57 per cent of recom-

mendations, and in 1921 only 35 per cent.

Effort to Deceive Public

Men whose wicked cause depends

upon the deception of the people have

recently called attention in the public

press to the increase in crime in 1921

over 1920, and have pointed to it as

proof of the failure of prohibition. They

take it for granted that the public will

not remember that both, 1920 and 1921

were dry years and that a correct com-

parison would be with the last wet year

that has shown that incites these

people to point to their own hardwork

to the direct results of their atrocious

assault upon a law which has worked

so well for the community!*

The total felony, misdemeanor and

crimes

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

HARVARD DEFEATS OXFORD IN DEBATE

Boston Audience Names Winner
in Debate on League of
Nations

The majority of an audience which packed Symphony Hall, Boston, last night, to hear debating teams from Oxford and Harvard universities discuss the subject, "Resolved: That the United States should join immediately the League of Nations," voted that the United States should not join. The verdict was given by the audience after the English fashion.

The sentiment of the audience was

so divided that local pride, the

desire to see the "home team" win and

the wish to uphold the United States

in her stand upon the League question

were probably almost as much determin-

ing factors as the wit and elo-

quence of the British and the dogged

earnestness and display of cold facts

exhibited by the Americans. As it

was, the vote stood 1,614 for the nega-

tive, the side taken by Harvard, while

the affirmative, supported by Oxford,

received 1,000. At least 886 persons

did not vote.

Symphony Hall, which housed the

historic debate three years ago on the

same subject, when A. Lawrence

Lowell, president of Harvard, took the

affirmative against Senator Henry

Cabot Lodge was filled to capacity,

even the stage holding its quota, giv-

ing the debaters the mere rim of the

platform. The tables of the debaters

stood at either side of the stage,

Oxford on the audience's right and

Harvard on its left. Two large flags

of America and Britain, standing at

the tables, were the only decorations

of the hall.

Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts, presided at the

debate, and introduced the speakers.

His speech was so much in favor

of the United States' entry into the

international alliance, at least ac-

cording to the views of the Oxfor-

dians, that Edward Marjoribanks, their

first speaker, thanked the former

Governor, declaring that his words

more than made up for the absence of

one of the Britons.

The first speaker for Harvard was

R. S. Fanning. By clear, logical rea-

soning he attempted to show that

European diplomacy was, as it had

always been, sinister and secret, that

the United States, if it should enter

the League, would add to the confu-

sion of European intrigue, and that

through a separate course, though

with hearty co-operation extended to

Great Britain, it could be of the greatest aid to world peace.

He was followed by Mr. Majori-

WASHINGTON WAITS SIGN TO CALL WORLD FINANCE MEETING

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have not been underwritten or guaranteed by any other nation.

No difficulty is expected in funding the British debt of around \$5,000,000,000, including interest, since definite information has been received from that country that it is ready and willing to make terms.

Other Nations Need Time

This disposes of half the foreign debts. But there are other debtor nations not so well provided for as Great Britain, who, it is thought, will not be able to pay principal and interest in 25 years.

It is believed that the reparations conference to be held in Brussels in December by all of the overseas nations, will be devoted chiefly to the assembling of data for the greater conference now being talked about for Washington. Undoubtedly this country will be unofficially represented.

Numerous "feelers" have been sent out by the Allies' spokesmen to sound American opinion on joining in an economic conference, but none has been sent directly to the Washington Administration. The recent convention of the American Bankers Association in New York gave impetus to the movement for an international meeting when it demanded that the United States abandon its isolation policy.

Mr. Burton Says World Peace Demands Payment of Debts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Theodore E. Burton, 46, Representative from Ohio, conferred with President Harding yesterday and, after campaigning at home will return here for the meeting this month of the Allied Debt Commission with Great Britain's financial representatives. He said:

There are many reasons why the allied debts should not be canceled. First, they are binding obligations, a national debt, and their cancellation would throw doubt on national credit, which is an all-important part of all commercial and industrial relations.

Second, the debts were made from an abounding revenue, but were obtained by borrowings from our people with no small difficulty and a great deal of sacrifice. There was no thought at the time that they would not be repaid, and, indeed, the law under which our people took our bonds provided for their exchange in kind.

War Threat in Cancellation

Third, the United States is sincerely interested in world peace. It decided to become involved in a war to expand the military and naval establishments of other countries and thereby bring a threat of war and all the waste it entails.

Fourth, proportionately, the increase in the debt of the United States as a result of the war is greater than of the borrowers. The increase in taxation alone is proportionately greater.

Fifth, we must recognize the wonderful sacrifices made by the Allies during the war, their danger was more imminent and we have gained no territory and are not expecting any large indemnities. The general feeling abroad is that these debts ought to be paid.

Mr. Burton also declared against any further national loans abroad, adding that private credits for American raw materials might and should be arranged, but that the United States Treasury should not be called upon again to aid any foreign country except possibly for human relief.

Thinks League Wastes Time

He did not appear to be impressed by the League of Nations, several of whose meetings at Geneva he attended.

"It seemed like a big debating society," he said, declaring that a number of irrelevant and academic questions seemed to be receiving undue attention. There was as little probability now as ever, he added, that the United States would become a member of the League, but he expressed the belief that the United States should have representation on a world court, with limited jurisdiction, and one not under control of the League. An effort is being made, he said, to detach the present international court from the League. He added:

PRESS TURNS ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE

(Continued from Page 1)

not a member of the Coalition as Sir Robert Horne may not be able to be away in America.

Sir George Younger, chairman of the Unionist Party organization, has indicated in his recent speech that he intends to stand by the Prime Minister and the Coalition and neither the Independent Liberal nor Labor organizations are yet preparing for any very early election. It may well be, therefore, that Mr. Lloyd George's confidence in his ability to carry the country with him will once more prove well-founded.

The Coalition is quite reconciled to lose the by-election on Oct. 18 at Newport, where Liberal and Diehard candidates are standing in opposition to one another, thereby allowing Labor to come in. The view taken in Coalition circles is that this result of the Diehard split may not be without compensatory advances, since it may afford a needed lesson on the dangers of disunion to some of Mr. Lloyd George's other followers, whose restlessness undoubtedly has been growing.

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ALLIED DIVERGENCIES PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF THE TURK

Entente May Strengthen, However, in View of Feeling in France That Capitulations Are Humiliating

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

low later, if need be. Prestige is now at stake, and this prohibits little thought of a further surrender to Kemalist force or allied intrigues.

Confidence in Future

On the other hand, there is undoubtedly a movement in France in favor of stronger action and reliable

information reaches the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor to the effect that the French military authorities are both humiliated by the persistent capitulation to Angora and not a little fearful of its consequences. Whether this will influence M. Poincaré remains to be seen, but it at least counterbalances the weakening evident in certain British circles.

To sum up, we retain confidence that the difficulties which still beset the pathway to peace will be successfully overcome, but in the light of today's inside information obvious obstacles of a considerable magnitude remain and something more than paper solidarity among the Allies will be necessary to remove them.

END TO LIQUOR SALES ON SHIPS VIEWED WITH MORE OPTIMISM

(Continued from Page 1)

country it may come, while within the three-mile limit of the United States.

"By the Eighteenth Amendment the people of the United States made, and intended to make a radical and revolutionary change in the domestic and economic policy of the Nation relative to the liquor traffic.

The amendment was proposed, considered and ratified at time of profound devotion by the people to public duty; its purpose was of deep concern at time when their hearts were consecrated to high and noble endeavors; it was brought forward and ratified with an expedition and unanimity that carried unmistakable evidence of a deep, determined and far-reaching moral purpose; it was no less than a firm resolve to place upon themselves certain definite and binding restraints as to an evil of tremendous seductive power.

"Although brief, the amendment is nevertheless, so clear and definite in its terms that little is left to interpretation and nothing to conjecture.

"There is an express denial of the right to make, sell or transport anywhere in the United States, or in any territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and since liquors can neither be made, sold, or transported, the only ways in which they could become existent, it follows that their legal possession would be an impossibility.

"The National Prohibition Act prohibits in express terms the possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, the only exception being that contained in Title II, Sect. 33, a concession to the owners of private stocks for individual use at the time of the adoption of the amendment. Such a reservation, I doubt not, was intended to be only temporary and narrow confinement.

"While this limited reservation was

made in deference to private domestic stocks in the hands of the manufacturers and dealers, the great bulk of the intoxicating liquors in the country were made the subject of immediate control through a system of bonded permits, limiting all use and removal to strictly non-beverage purposes.

"It cannot be maintained that the people had not the right to order their own domestic affairs; that they had not the power to lay restraints upon themselves; nor can it be questioned that Congress has plenary power to make an article of domestic production, deemed physically hurtful or morally injurious, an outlaw, and deny to it the status and dignity of property.

"The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the recognized authorities in international laws, and the opinions of eminent jurists show beyond peradventure that the phrase 'All territory subject to the jurisdiction' thereof, as applied to the Eighteenth Amendment, includes American vessels on the high seas.

"The Eighteenth Amendment and the national prohibition act apply not only to the territorial waters of the United States, but, under the law of nations, they are also applicable to merchant vessels of foreign nations coming within those waters.

"This proposition cannot be successfully called in question under the Supreme Court decision and it is so clearly and definitely established as the law of the land that in the case of Grogan vs. Walker, decided May 15, 1922, the Supreme Court did not mention the general law of nations but simply applied the established rule to the case in hand. It further holds that trans-shipment is transportation within the meaning of the act.

"Carrying liquor as cargo is clearly transportation within the meaning of the Amendment and of the National

AGENCIES IN ORIENT BUSY LOCATING MISSING RELATIVES

Personal Service Bureau Co-Operates With Greek Government Department in Relief Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Cable messages received from Constantinople during the past 48 hours at headquarters of the Near East Relief, indicate progress in the work of locating missing relatives of those who succumbed in the Smyrna holocaust. Reese R. Reger, of Philadelphia, Pa., reported that a personal service bureau is functioning smoothly at all large refugee centers and at Smyrna and is co-operating with the Greek Government department for the location of refugees. Mr. Reger has left for Salonica after installing branches of the bureau in Athens, Piraeus and adjacent points.

Among the refugees found in Athens by Mr. Reger, according to the cable, were a group of 1000 mothers with infant children. Mr. Reger expressed doubt of the ability of the Greek Government to meet the situation without outside aid.

Funds Exhausted

H. C. Jaquith, Near East director in Constantinople, reported that present funds available for relief efforts are exhausted. According to Mr. Jaquith's estimates, which were submitted at a conference with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, representing the League of Nations and the International Red Cross, and other agencies engaged in relief work in Smyrna, the number of refugees who have been evacuated from Asia Minor now totals 480,000, 150,000 of whom are on the island of Mytilene and 125,000 at Rodosto and towns to the west of Thrace.

Regarding the condition of 15,000 refugees on the islands in the Sea of Marmara, George White of Grinnell, Ia., who, according to today's cable message, has just returned from these islands to Constantinople, brought back word that there the exiles managed to escape with considerable property from the war zone and have been fairly well housed through the efforts of relief workers and the cooperation of the inhabitants.

Situation on Islands Acute

L. W. Klutzz of Chester, S. C., cabled today from Mytilene that he found the situation there and on other islands in the Aegean Sea more acute than at Englund, with their thoughtless, often ignorant, attacks on the Government's Near Eastern policy, encourage the Turks to hold out, but the Cabinet is not unduly influenced thereby. The ministers, determined to see things through, are content to let the political day of reckoning fol-

lowing through the city. The soldiers went as they pleased, seeming to have almost no leaders and stragglers were roaming through the city. On the waterfront were gathered great crowds of refugees from the interior, who carried bundles of all sorts. Many of the men and women carried babies. Every small boat that went to the waterfront was met by crowds of men, women and children, all begging to be taken off ships.

But the poorer people, they just sat there with their belongings, as if they had no strength to move further, or even to ask for help. They looked as though they didn't have any hope. We got reports that 400,000 refugees had come into the city from the interior because the Greeks, running away from the Turks, had set fire to the towns and villages as they ran. They had this to reward us, an area 20 miles wide and about 250 miles long. On the evening of Sept. 8 we were ordered to go to the outer harbor by the United States naval authorities.

I tell you this was the most terrible thing I ever saw. I would quit the sea rather than go through anything like it, and I've been 24 years a sailor.

Thousands will perish before Thanksgiving Day," Mr. Klutzz advised.

The two weeks cold rain that comes at this season of the year is beginning.

Flour, blankets and clothes are urgently needed.

One hundred cases of shoes and two

hundred cases of clothing, shipped from New York on the steamship King Alexander, shortly after the Smyrna disaster, have just reached Constanti-

nople.

Details of Work at Smyrna

Capt. John M. Walters, commander of the United States Shipping Board vessel Winona, who reached Brooklyn yesterday, told upon his arrival of the relief work at Smyrna. The Winona left New York for the Near East on July 26 last and arrived at Smyrna early Sept. 8. He said:

The defeated Greek Army was retreating through the city. The soldiers went as they pleased, seeming to have almost no leaders and stragglers were roaming through the city. On the waterfront were gathered great crowds of refugees from the interior, who carried bundles of all sorts. Many of the men and women carried babies. Every small boat that went to the waterfront was met by crowds of men, women and children, all begging to be taken off ships.

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PROHIBITION "AT ITS WORST" PROVES BENEFIT TO CHICAGO

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ily conditions caused by the removal of liquor temptation. Only one found drunkenness as common now as formerly.

Miss Mary McDowell of the Chicago University Settlement says: "There has been a decided improvement in home life and neighborhood conditions since prohibition went into operation, one especially notices the difference on Saturday nights."

Miss Harriet Vitum of the North-Western University Settlement says: During the first six months of prohibition, it was like day after night. The whole standard of living was raised. I recall many instances, one in a mighty city having to drink family wine, the father had always drunk; the mother had always to work; the children were made over. The husband there was then quarrelsome.

"With the coming of prohibition everything changed. The husband's wages were reduced to prohibition, in less than a month after prohibition they had bought a Ford car. After about six months people learned to make moonshine and since then the condition has been less happy. However, there is not the general drunkenness that there used to be. There is never the night fighting on the streets that there always was in the saloon days."

Generally Accepted As Benefit

Miss Edna L. Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association says: "The consensus of opinion seems to be that the heavy drinkers are drinking more heavily; in a few instances families are drinking, but that almost without exception people have been benefited (and the women particularly) by the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment." Only two nurses in a group of nearly 100 think the Eighteenth Amendment a mistake, and both of these are of foreign parentage. One thinks there is probably one-tenth an inch remaining now as there was before prohibition.

Another supervisor in one of our largest industrial concerns says that "there is no comparison; in spite

GOVERNMENT COST BURDEN TO STATE

Steadily Mounting Expenditures Cut Deeply Into Created Wealth, Says Mr. Long

Pointing out that the average tax rate has practically reached the net earnings of the best investment bond available in the market, Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, in an address today before the Massachusetts Tax Collectors Association in Boston, declared that the brakeman must be applied on Government expenditures.

Mr. Long took as his subject the query, "Can we continue to eat our seed corn?" This he developed by presenting figures showing how rapidly created wealth is being used up by the cost of government. He declared:

Ten years ago, the value of our agricultural crops, mineral products, fish and manufacturing products was approximately \$1,677,759,746, and during the last year, our created wealth from these products was approximately \$3,097,573,405, or an increase in annual production of wealth of 85 per cent; also 10 years ago the total deposits and our banks were about \$1,435,778,927, and today the deposits in bank, \$2,693,279, or an increase of 87 per cent. The net value of all life insurance policies held by Massachusetts residents 10 years ago was \$179,612,088, while today it is \$337,951,545, or an increase of 88 per cent. Again, 10 years ago, the land, buildings and tangible property in Massachusetts was assessed at a value of \$3,677,231,263, while for the last year, the assessed value was \$5,358,189,008, or an increase of 56 per cent.

Value of Estates Greater

The value of estates returned for inheritance taxation 10 years ago was \$74,403,640.72, while the value for the last year was \$120,011,119, or an increase of 64 per cent. Ten years ago the estimated true value of all property and of specified classes of property in Massachusetts, including real property and improvements, livestock, farm implements and machinery, tools and implements, gold and silver coin and bullion, railroads and their equipment, street railways, shipping, water works, and all other property, was \$6,302,988.

Today, an estimate would probably place it above \$12,605,976,784, or a 100 per cent increase if no attempt was made to value intangible property or to determine values as represented in capital stock, surplus, undivided earnings, investments in Liberty bonds, and other tax-exempt securities, and the like.

Massachusetts has every reason to feel proud of the progress shown during the last 10 years, but could not take pride, in face of these encouraging signs of prosperity, in the expenses of government which have increased from the sum of \$106,829,775 expended 10 years ago to the sum of \$257,594,467 expended in the last year, an increase of 141 per cent. Ten years ago, the cities and towns exempted from taxation property to the value of \$214,877,407. Last year, the value of exempted property was \$330,213,908, or an increase of 53 per cent.

Have Spent Until It Hurts

From these figures it is clearly seen that we have spent till it "hurts"; let us not spend till it breaks. The average tax rate of today has practically reached a point almost equal to the net earnings of the best investment bond available in the market, and therefore will be applied on the brakeman. The brakeman must be applied on the creation of wealth, says Mr. Long.

Support Is Essential

The prospect of ultimate political action in order to bring the laws into harmony with justice and rational liberty ideals was discussed, but the speaker warned that political action aiming at the elimination of compulsory medicine must be preceded by a period of intensive education of the public.

Financial Situation

The financial situation of the league was set forth, to show how clearly imperative is the need for friends of the movement to assist this important public work. The notion that the believers in this cause could not afford to support the league adequately, was declared to be without foundation. Mr. Nunn said that it was not a question of what the friends of the league could afford to do but a question of how much interest could be awakened. If the contributors to the league were thoroughly alive to its aims and purposes, the speaker concluded, the question of lagging financial support would no longer overshadow the work at hand.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special) — Charles J. Fish of South Swanssea, Mass., a graduate of Brown University in 1921, has been awarded the Morris E. Edwards Fellowship, established by a fund of \$10,000 received by Philadelphia alumni of the university. The fellowship provides for the pursuit of original research in any approved direction of knowledge. Mr. Fish will devote his time under the fellowship to the study of Plankton or the lower forms of aquatic life which constitute the food of fish. His work will be conducted in conjunction with the United States Fish Commission at Woods Hole, Mass.

ALABAMA PUTS MARKER ON SITE OF FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITAL

Department of Archives and History, Aided by Patriotic Societies, to Designate Other Memorable Ground

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence) — The State Department of Archives and History, with the co-operation of several patriotic societies, and of the higher officials of the state Government, has begun a campaign to have placed on all historic ground significant to the establishment and growth of Alabama markers that shall designate such spots so clearly that the visitor will have no difficulty in finding them, or in becoming familiar with the reason for their eminence.

In connection with this campaign, a service was held on the site of the old town of St. Stephens, Sept. 28, and a boulder was placed as a marker on the spot where the first territorial capital of Alabama was located.

Permanent designation of the site of that old town was made possible through the combined efforts of the State Centennial Commission and citizens of Washington County, though other organizations and citizens elsewhere also gave their assistance to the project.

Judge B. D. Turner of Chatom; J. M. Pelham of Washington County; Lt.-Gov. Nathan Miller of Birmingham;

WORK FOR MEDICAL LIBERTY GOES ON

Boston League Surveys Resistance to Compulsory Vaccination—Plan Wider Appeal

Friends of medical freedom favoring and actively supporting the efforts of the Boston Medical Liberty League to eliminate all compulsory features in vaccination and serum treatment, heard Henry D. Nunn, manager of the league, review past achievements of the organization and present plans for expansion, at last night's meeting of the league in Whilton Hall, Dorchester.

In prefacing his address, Mr. Nunn said that he would briefly outline the extent of medical aggression, first in laws governing vaccination, examination of school children, and medicine; second, as represented by the aggressive propaganda of insurance companies and so-called welfare organizations.

The speaker stressed the importance of the educational work the league has done, enumerating a long list of important pamphlets which have been widely distributed, and calling attention to various newspaper advertising campaigns, newspaper publicity, and broadcasting of information on vaccination by radio.

Foreign Language Appeal

Mr. Nunn told of the defensive and protective work of the league in informing parents about the exemption clause of the vaccination law, which is often suppressed by the school authorities, in furnishing counsel in several cases where parents were prosecuted, and in maintaining a general lookout for official infringers, of the law in the matter of school attendance.

Sketching the program for the future work of the league held necessary if the organization is reasonably to perform its public function, the publishing of literature in foreign languages as well as in English and the distribution of such literature much more widely than has hitherto been possible, were named as chief objectives of the league. Mr. Nunn advocated the establishment of a weekly or monthly paper for the dissemination of news, information, and advice regarding the subjects in which the league is interested, among its members and the public at large. He urged the necessity of compiling classified lists of teachers, members of women's clubs, clergymen, members of commercial bodies and others who are in positions of leadership and the preparation of literature specifically adapted for circulation among these different classes. Informing parents from time to time as to their rights under the law in reference to vaccination and other medical procedure was held to be a distinct function of the league.

Mr. Nunn said that perhaps the most important members of the community to keep in touch with were the physicians. He expressed conviction that if the natural prejudice of physicians toward organizations presuming to question accepted medical beliefs could be dispelled, many of them would incline to co-operate with the league in accepting the league's viewpoint and grant the moral right of freedom to choose the mode of treatment, thereby breaking down an impudent assumption on the part of one group of the medical fraternity that they enjoy the exclusive and special province of health guardianship.

The prospect of ultimate political action in order to bring the laws into harmony with justice and rational liberty ideals was discussed, but the speaker warned that political action aiming at the elimination of compulsory medicine must be preceded by a period of intensive education of the public.

In talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Unwin strongly emphasized the need for beginning with the home in town planning. "We can't afford to have our people live in herds," he said, and he continued, "the tendency to accumulate in great towns causes congestion, and congestion causes the general character of the people to deteriorate. We must give the individual space and freedom."

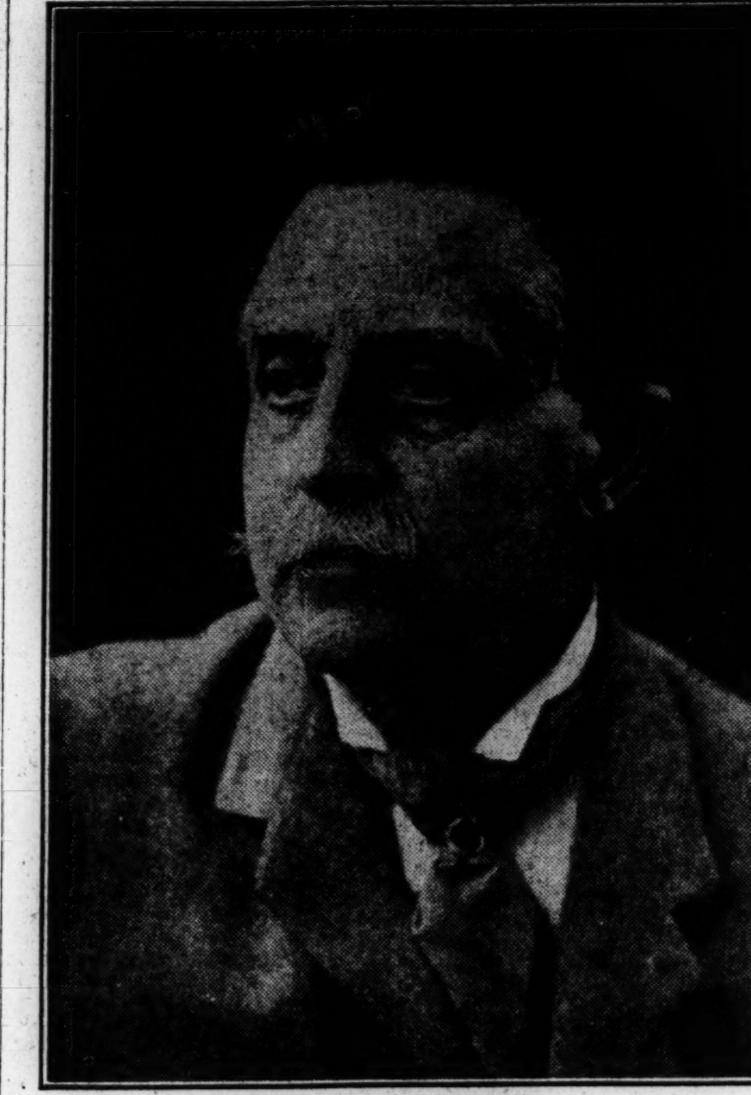
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The first reasonable manifesto issued in Germany after the war was should reflect the extent of their community, declared. He believed nations by men who were town planners. Mr. mon agreement, and the importance of differences in nations as well. "We should be tolerant toward differences and bring the influence of reason into Mr. Unwin is a firm believer in the international affairs," he said.

St. Stephens, site of a Spanish fort at the time Alabama became a part of the United States and the first territorial capital, was established in 1789. Here were located the Government offices, the federal court and the territorial court, beside one of the six southern factories and warehouses belonging to the Government, of which George S. Gaines was factor.

John Crowell, Alabama's first territorial representative in Congress, lived at old St. Stephens. William W. Bibb, first territorial Governor, lived also there during his term as Governor.

Old St. Stephens now has entirely disappeared. The new town by the same name is located two miles further down the river.



Raymond Unwin

British Town Planner, Who Is Visiting the Larger Cities of the United States to Study Their Zoning Methods and Ways of Assessing Land

BOSTON LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS FOR DECENTRALIZATION OF CITIES

New Light Shed on Garden City Movement by Raymond Unwin, British Town Planner, in Address

A definite movement toward the decentralization of cities in the United States was started last evening at a dinner given by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, at the Boston Architectural Club, in honor of Raymond Unwin, English town planner, now visiting the United States. A resolution proposed by Prof. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the school of landscape architecture at Harvard University, to the effect that "the applicability of garden city principles to the American problem of decentralization" should be studied and plans for a nation-wide organization should be considered by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects was adopted unanimously. John Nolen, president of the society, presided at the dinner and introduced the guest.

It was Mr. Unwin's opinion that only through decentralization of large cities, the moving of industries and homes away from the crowded centers to satellite towns or garden cities, could the present congested conditions be relieved and future congestion be prevented. The more large cities improve their transportation facilities into the city, the more people come into the city from the country, he said.

Mr. Unwin also spoke on British and American ideals in town planning. There is not so much a difference in ideals as in methods, he said. He told how town planning in England had developed rapidly since the war, because of housing demands. Housing comes first in England town planning, he explained, while in the United States, emphasis so far has been placed on recreation, including parks and playgrounds and on street systems in built-up sections.

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He is making a short visit to the

MORE SENTENCES WILL BE IMPOSED

Uniform System for Drinking Motor Drivers Adopted for Hampden County Cases

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10—When the Superior Court sits here in December for Hampden County cases, a system of more uniform as well as severer sentences for driving while under the influence of liquor and violating the prohibition laws will go into operation. Judge Webster Thayer, who made the announcement, following a conference with the judges of the district courts, said that the tremendous increase in the number of cases in the docket made action necessary to "bring about a beneficial change from this unwarrantable and unjustifiable condition of our criminal docket."

"The operation of automobiles while under the influence of intoxicating liquors is of the greatest importance to all the people of the Commonwealth," said Judge Thayer. "In cases of this kind, there is a greater difference in the sentences imposed than in any other class of cases."

"A very few judges in the district courts will impose a jail sentence in every case, while others will impose fines ranging from \$50 to \$200. Because of this want of uniformity, there are many appeals taken to the Superior Court. One objection to a jail sentence in every case is the fact that the Legislature has refused by an overwhelming vote to amend the statute so that every man convicted of this offense should go to jail."

"In 1917 the amendment received either 64 or 66 votes. The whole discussion at that time was to the effect that every man convicted ought not to be sent to jail but that some should be and others not. That question should be left with the presiding judge. This being true, a clear line of demarcation must be drawn by the presiding justice between those cases when defendants should be sent to jail and when a fine should be imposed. That line of distinction should have some fixedness about it. It ought not to be varied nor changed by political, social, or financial interest. It should be so uniform and well known that every man who touches the wheel of an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor should understand that if convicted, he takes a chance on going to jail. And under the policy established by the judges of the district court, every man takes the chance of going to jail if he operates an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. That policy is as follows:

"Where there is injury or imminent danger to person or substantial injury to property, a sentence of imprisonment in jail will be imposed from two weeks upward, according to the gravity of the offense; otherwise a fine of \$100 will be imposed."

"To this policy of the judges of the district court I am willing to give my approval, and I shall follow it in the Superior Court in the same manner as I have already described in regard to the disposition of appealed cases for the violation of the liquor law. This policy will go into immediate effect."

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WOOL TAX QUERIES PUT TO MR. LODGE

Opposition to Flat Rate Expressed by Manufacturers

The flat tax of 31 cents a pound on wool, in the new Tariff Act, will exclude lower priced wools from the United States and force people in moderate circumstances to pay high prices for clothing this winter, or else wear shoddy, declares the Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association of Boston, which has called upon Henry Cabot Lodge, seeking re-election as United States Senator from Massachusetts, to explain why he supported the wool schedule in the act.

Arthur Wheelock, the organization's director, in his letter to the Senator, emphasizes that he represents a group of protectionists. Yet he believes there is no justification for the flat tax which rises to as high as 200 to 250 per cent of the value of cheap wools and drops to as low as 25 to 30 per cent of the value of wools used in clothing purchased by people of wealth. He charges that the tariff will deprive the American people of an adequate supply of wool.

Mr. Lodge is asked particularly to explain why he voted against the so-called Lenroot amendment limiting the tax to 60 per cent of value. Another specified question asked is: "When you faced the choice of party solidarity in Congress and an unjust and burdensome tax on wool for clothing for the people, did you not sacrifice the interests of the consumer in order to keep your party lines intact?"

RUBBER STOCKS HAVE REDUCTION

LONDON, Oct. 10—An encouraging sign in the crude rubber situation is the reduction of stocks at the Port of London. In the week ended Sept. 28 imports amounted to 415 tons, and deliveries to 1471, thereby reducing stocks 1056 tons and leaving approximately 71,168, compared with 72,600 a year ago.

Exports from Britain to France thus far this year are 8510 tons, or as much as for the whole of 1921. Exports to America to the end of August were 15,673 tons, compared with 8528 for the similar period of 1921. Germany and Austria have taken only slightly more than last year, 5643 tons, compared with 5214 in 1921.

GIRL PASSES AWAY AFTER VACCINATION

Public School Pupil at Waltham, Mass., Succumbs as Result of Infection in Arm

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special) — Following her vaccination by the school physician, Antonetta Tomasi, aged 6 of Sibley Road, Waltham, a pupil at the Banks School, passed away at the Waltham City Hospital, Thursday night, Oct. 5.

The little girl was vaccinated on Sept. 26. According to a statement given by Dr. Frenzenius Van Nuys of Weston, the school physician, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the girl was in apparent good health at the time of the operation, with no sign of another wound on her arm, ascribed by George L. West, medical examiner, in his certificate concerning the cause of demise.

About 10 days later, infection is said to have developed, and the patient was removed to the city hospital. The end came within 24 hours.

According to the published statement of Dr. West, who made a post-mortem examination, he said: "There is absolutely no connection between the vaccination of this child and the septic condition that caused her death. A wound on her arm became infected and septicemia followed. The wound was entirely apart from the vaccination marks and the two had no connection whatever. It was an old wound and I cannot say how it was caused."

His certificate in substance gave this as the cause. The parents of the child say they know nothing about a previous wound on the child's arm prior to vaccination, and expressed surprise at Dr. West's statement. Dr. Nuys says he did not discover such a wound when vaccinating the child.

MAYOR PLANTS TREE TO HONOR SHOE MAN

Industry was honored officially by tree planting on Boston Common for the first time today, when Mayor James M. Curley set out a European linden in honor of Alpert J. Ehlers of Chicago, president of the National Leather and Shoe Finders Association. The planting was on the Oliver Wendell Holmes mall and was witnessed by a large representation of the industry.

Trees have been planted on Boston Common in honor of every mayor since 1897, when Josiah Quincy was chief executive. Three governors, Frederic T. Greenhouse, William E. Russell and W. Murray Crane, have been similarly honored, as has Marshal Joffre of the French Army, James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, and others.

Dinner will be tendered tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in honor of Mr. Ehlers and Mayor Curley.

Maybe you never think of this—

Kayser Chamoisette Gloves look like, feel like, wear like leather Yet cost one-half

Short Gloves 50c and up
Long Gloves 75c and up
Gauntlets 75c and up

HARVARD DEFEATS OXFORD IN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

the finger of scorn at the Versailles Treaty, declared it to be the cause of all Europe's troubles and the League of Nations no more than a sham to protect that Treaty, recalled fact after fact to show the League's failure, and said that, should the United States join, all its idealism would be helpless against the sinister politics of European diplomacy.

Sallies Bring Laughter

M. C. Hollis was the second Oxonian to speak. Of all the debaters he was the most skillful with his audience. Gales of laughter and applause swept through them at his sallies, his pointed remarks, his clear logic.

P. R. Harmel concluded for the Harvard team. His sharp rebuttal of many Oxford points was one of the most brilliant events of the evening.

Debating Methods Differ

The problem which faced the more than 3500 people in the audience at the conclusion of the debate was not an easy one. The two teams had approached the subject from entirely different angles. The usually idealistic Americans had taken the more practical and present view of the situation, pointing to the failures of the League of Nations, the sinister, secret diplomacy of Europe, the broken pledges made in the last great war, and the "balance of power which does not balance" existing in Europe today, which, they claimed, the League was formed solely to maintain. On the other hand, the Britons had fared forth into more idealistic fields, pleaded with the audience for America's aid in straightening out the present European snarl, which they did not deny existed, in strengthening the present League of Nations, which they did not claim was perfect, and in leading the world to see all international problems in the light of American idealism and justice.

Even the oratorical methods of the two sides had been different. The Americans had relied on facts, cold and sometimes unpleasant, with which they had seemed equipped in unlimited number. Their delivery had not indulged in flights of oratory or even humor. They had been intense, eager and earnest. They had been out to win. The Englishmen had been much more evidently at their ease. They had held the audience in the palm of their hands—had rocked it alternately with laughter and applause. They had urged and exhorted America to lend her aid to world affairs; had pictured the future as it could be with America's co-operation in international affairs, as well as the possible results of another war. Their appeal had been more personal, they had spoken as to their friends, or as a member of Parliament addressing the House of Commons, while the Americans had adopted more the method of the American lawyer, fighting his case in court.

"Home Team" Favored

While the audience was as thoroughly appreciative a group as ever listened to a debate in which the issue was so sharp, while it had never once failed to catch the subtle meaning of each smallest point the speakers made, unstinted in its applause for both sides, and evidently sincere in its desire to vote for the side which it considered best as debaters only, it was, when the time came to cast the ballots, a perplexed audience. Composed of students from the many colleges about Boston or those of advanced years, the parents of the college men and women and those really interested in so broad and vital a question as the international question at stake, with a large percentage of women, there was a natural tendency to vote for the "home team" and the stand upon the League question which the United States has taken.

The Oxford team was also handicapped in that one of its members, K. M. Lindsay of Worcester College, was absent, though the time was divided so that Edward Marjoribanks of Christ Church College and M. C. Hollis of Balliol College were given the same amount as R. S. Fanning '23, R. S. Bowers '24, and P. R. Harmel '23, who represented Harvard.

Mr. McCall's Speech

In introducing the first speaker and prefacing in general the debate, Mr. McCall said:

The curtain has not yet gone down on that stupendous tragedy which began eight years ago. One result of the World War that caused all Christendom to rejoice was that the Turk was driven out of Europe. Yet today we see Turkey defiantly issuing an ultimatum to her former conquerors and demanding again to be an European power. All honor to that little hero nation in the Eastern Mediterranean, but there were born the burdens not upon itself by the Allies and struggled to save Asia Minor from becoming another Armenia. Greece was summoned into danger and then betrayed by those whose battles she was fighting.

She stood as she stood at Thermopylae and at Salamis for western as against Asian civilization, and although she was a last minute helper to a cruel foe and thousands of Christians as a result were murdered, she towers today far above those who betrayed her. The nations who have been and are in an unspeakable alliance with the unspeakable Turk have forfeited all claim to the good will of America.

World Forgets Soon

The war ended only four years ago and yet we are already forgetting. It was a war so vast and made so horrible by all the resources of civilization that all agreed that it was the first and last war to make a repetition of it impossible. Since that time invention has prepared the way for more frightful horrors and has put new poison gases and other deadly resources at the service of the devil.

The short cut to the obliteration of civilization is to have another world war. Either war will destroy the race or the race will destroy war. What are we going to do about it? And to rely on the isolated and spasmodic action of the divided nations upon a question in which all have the common interest of self-preservation? I know the isolated action of a great nation can accomplish much, especially if it is action that means business. And such the world's international machinery that holds sway beyond the Dardanelles and threatens to engulf Europe, the one word of hope for the world was spoken by the clear and mighty voice of England.

But beyond some plausibly observations

what has the United States done? And yet we could almost see the burning of Smyrna, could almost hear the groans and shrieks. Many of the victims were of a nation's being great and strong if it shall not sternly raise its voice backed by its power, to prevent such infamies? It is a pious thing to bury the victims, but it is far better to have prevented their being murdered.

And here is the question upon which may look for light this evening. Shall the League of Nations, or the association of nations which Mr. Harding foresees, but which to the rest of us has thus far been visible only to the eye of faith, or shall we go it alone? Nothing could be baser than to consider a question like this in the light of our political and of the non-partisan discussion of it we are certain tonight.

Negative Side Given

R. S. Fanning of Harvard opened the debate on the negative side. He said:

To promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, America is asked to join the League of Nations. Over 100 years ago these ideals were embodied in America and England in the disarmament treaty of 1817, and the 100 years' peace which followed that treaty is a testimony of the good faith of these nations. It is, therefore, eminently fitting that a proposal to extend these aims should be brought here by the men from Oxford.

It is significant to note however, on the part of Anglo-American power, both these nations were at war, and the war in which they were fighting is a testimonial to conditions which have made a centenary of peace impossible between the other nations of the world. The nations of Europe control the League through their membership on it; they furthermore are the League because any decision of the League can only become effective when backed individually by its members and those members are the nations of Europe.

Trusts Are Violated

We all remember the conditions of European diplomacy before 1914, and we will endeavor to show here tonight is that there has been no change in those conditions, and that the United States cannot in justice to the high ideals of her citizens, to her own security and peace, and to the smaller nations of the world who look to her for example and help, join the present League of Nations.

In the first place, America can't be a partner to violated trusts. After the Treaty of Paris we heard a good deal about the new regime in foreign affairs that was to start immediately, and one of the newest features was to be open covenants, openly arrived at. Primarily the new day was to be inaugurated by the League of Nations.

Harvard Resumes

Mr. Bowers of Harvard, who took up the negative of the question at this point, declared that the League lacks unanimity of purpose, and that should America enter, it would but strengthen one faction or another, and add but little toward the peace of the world. He said:

America might be willing to join if her altruistic purposes could be achieved, but most European nations have shown too plainly by their policies and conduct that they are not prepared to help America to that goal. Since America cannot accomplish the object set forth in the preamble to the Covenant.

America as a member of the league would meet the sinister influences which she encountered in the peace conference of 1919— influences which would only serve to negate the efficacy of her entrance into the League. She would be a pawn in the hands of the central chamber at Geneva, would have to ward off the conspiracies of every self-seeking nation in the League. America took her place at the peace table determined that the high ideals with which she entered the war should be written into the unbalanced balance, and to enter the League as merely one more item of a balanced scale.

The old régime has also come back in most utterly objectionable form—that is in secret diplomacy and intrigue. Since 1917 open covenants, openly arrived at, have become almost as scarce as they were before 1914. "Open covenants, openly arrived at," is therefore a myth which does not exist in Europe. "Europe is League."

It does not want to exist as shown by a vote taken in the League of Nations Assembly on a question of changing Article X. In which the League would not only allow herself to be a party to a plaything of the balance of power, but she would be entering the game with the cards stacked against her on account of those secret coalitions and alliances. And there are plenty of secret treaties, made since the war, which we know nothing about.

In just a few years, America will look to America as an aid and an example to the world. The League of Nations was wasted away from defending China and practically handed over to Japan. The map of Europe was altered to promote the interests of the victorious powers. America resisted every article of the treaty which denied the ideals I have mentioned, but she could not penetrate the wall of diplomacy and intrigue.

European Discord

Whatever punishment we may think the central powers deserved, we cannot make a network of boundary lines affect peaceful living in peace.

Europeans so drawn is the theater of a possible war. The Treaty of Versailles has done this and paved the way for European discord. It is inconceivable that any proposed revision of the Treaty would ever receive unanimous support. Suppose the sentiment of the League were in favor of returning Shantung to China, would Japan be in a position of such a position? And yet unless Japan was, it would be impossible for the decision to go into effect. The United States would be equally helpless and unable to help Europe. Now while we find the League powerless to change the Treaty which is the source of Europe's troubles, we find that the League is the very instrument used by the powers to carry out those same provisions.

Egyptian Boundary

She strove to embody those ideals, yet found little room for them. The League was wasted away from defending China and practically handed over to Japan. The map of Europe was altered to promote the interests of the victorious powers. America resisted every article of the treaty which denied the ideals I have mentioned, but she could not penetrate the wall of diplomacy and intrigue.

Belief in League

From the point of view of an American college, it is a strange and rather incomprehensible phenomenon that the union, being entirely a debating society, should be, by all odds, the largest and most powerful organization in the university. But English University men take their debating as a serious part of their preparation for participation in politics, and the questions in the Oxford Union are hotly, even bitterly, contested by men who are, themselves, firmly convinced of the righteousness of their partisan ship.

Oxford Union Debating Society

The Oxford Union was founded in 1823. At the present time its membership totals something over 2000 men. Women are excluded from membership but are permitted a balcony participation in the debates. The floor is organized in much the manner of the House of Commons; the meetings are most formal and the question under discussion is settled by vote of the house.

Distinguished Leaders

It is the usual custom to select two speakers to represent each side of the particular question under consideration, and as the final speaker some distinguished representative of one side or the other, who concludes the case. The division takes place after the speech of "the Right Honorable Visitor."

Article Ten Discussed

At this point Mr. Hollis, for Oxford, took up the affirmative side. He said:

The Empire of George V is not the England of George III. The view of England today is that peace is better than war. Experience has shown me that that is also the point of view of America.

Why do you not join the League of Nations? It is not because you are going to be outvoted by six votes to one by the British Empire. If it is, it would not be a good argument, because it is not true.

He declared he did not believe the United States would not enter the League because of Article X, because he said, every member of the League has declared his willingness to scrap Article X if only the United States will join. He continued:

To the second of the arguments about Article X, one might argue that it was a question whether the secretary-general or some equally sinister person of the League sends a postcard with the postmark of Geneva on it to the President of the United States, saying, "We have arranged for a war with the Juggernauts next Tuesday please supply 70,000 troops."

The last speaker seemed to assume that every United States statesman was going to be outwitted every time by every statesman from Europe. I do not think so meanly of you. Will it be a fact that the United States would

always be fighting in Europe about things in which it is not the least interested? Canada has belonged to the League for four years. Has it had to defend a single soldier or a single dollar in Europe in order to fight in any wars in which it was not concerned?

Service Outside League

I purpose to show, in concluding the case of the negative, that the United States, while it is open to Europe about

Europe and with the world, can serve the world far more effectively by remaining outside the League of Nations. In the broader humanitarian activities of the League the United States can continue to participate.

He concluded:

The great service which is open to America outside the League of Nations is to lead a free and distressed world into a new and brighter area of international democracy. America has shown the way to international peace. Let us hope America outside the League can lead the nations of the world to a newer, brighter era of international relationship.

Theaters and Music

Jewett Players in

"Rutherford and Son"

Fine Arts Theater, Boston. Henry Jewett presents "Rutherford and Son," a play in three acts by Githa Sowerby. First time in Boston. The cast:

John Rutherford ... H. Conway Wingfield
Richard, his son C. Bailey Hick
Janet, his daughter Charles Warburton
Ann, his sister Catherine Willard
Mary, young John's wife Katherine Standing
Martin Walter Kingsford
Mrs. Henderson Marie Hassell

With the rising of the curtain the atmosphere of the play is hinted by the setting; as the first act progresses the mood of the English north country envelops one as tangibly as by a reading of "Wuthering Heights." The people of the play are as stern and stormy as their moors. Rutherford, hard, uncompromising builder and master of the works that bear his name, is master as well of his family and his town, both dependent on him. The business is compared by his son to Moloch; to it, as his daughter asserts, everybody is dedicated, and sacrificed. This son, educated away from home, married on nothing a year without having learned from Becky Sharp how to live on it, has returned to force to be trained as his father's successor; but his preference is for "poetry books"; he has no liking for the wheels which are crushing him. His ingenuity evolves a new metal which may save the now tottering business; but, rebellious at his slavery, he demands his "price" for it. His father, regarding as his own whatever his son produces, demands it as his right. The daughter, meantime, styled by staring at the moors, knitting, and acting as unpaid servant, clandestinely seeks liberation in the love of her father's most trusted employee. Relentlessly these rebels of the family are crushed, while the daughter-in-law rises at the end to "drive a bargain," which by her sacrifice shall give her infant son "his chance" and insure the perpetuity of "Rutherford's."

Thus, the play is as uncompromising as the moors, the people, and the works. Characters are molded with hard, sharp lines which never waver nor deviate. When two of these figures meet, one is broken. There is no easy swerving into evasion, no deflection of sympathy for one character to swell that for another. Such

is the universality of the conception that the watcher becomes an intimate of each person of the play, understands his viewpoint and knows that he could not behave otherwise. No tragedy of ancient Greece is more consistent in its development, more inevitable in its conclusions. Only a little curtailment of unnecessary speeches, as at the beginning of the last act, is required for final conciseness.

The players for the most part are worthy of the piece. Mr. Wingfield as Rutherford has one of those parts in which he is at his happiest, and he offers a study comparable with his accomplishment in "Strife" last year. No such comparison can be made in the case of Miss Willard, for she stepped far beyond any of her previous work in her characterization of the rebellious daughter, and in her denunciation of Rutherford at the close of the second act she attained a height of restrained emotional acting which even silenced the snickerers, of whom there was the usual scattering. Miss Newcombe did an excellent bit of "character acting" as Rutherford's sister; Miss Standish distinguished herself as the daughter-in-law, Mr. Kingsford lived the part of Martin. Mr. Hick will be more effective when he becomes less explosive.

Next week, "The Education of Mr. Surree," by Alan Monkhouse, for the first time in America. L. A. S.

Harry Lauder at Opera House

Sir Harry Lauder returned to Boston last night with three new songs, "Bella, the Belle o' Dunoon," the "Sunshine o' a Bonnie Lassie's Smile" and "Singing Is the Thing to Make You Cheery," the last of the three bright, philosophic, and catchy. His new songs usually hold most interest, but they never carry the same appeal as the songs he sang when his fame was rising and the world carried his lit on its lips. Hence the greatest response came to "She's Ma Daisy," one of the songs that won him his spurs, and "Doughie, the Baker," a character song of several years ago. He sang "There Is Somebody Waiting for Me" and "Hame o' Mine."

In his art Sir Harry is still unrelied. He leaves nothing to chance, and in his dress as in his gestures, he is finished down to the finest detail. Depending less on scenery than he did of yore, he nevertheless puts across the footlights the illusion of the character he intends to portray, for he is an able actor. Any of his type may be found any day in the Gallivgate, the Cowgate or the Canongate. He is a singer of no mean range, quality and power. His fine voice is heard to best advantage in sentimental songs, and to those familiar with the "auld Scotch sangs" there never, perhaps, was a better rendering than his. Likewise he brings to his sailor song, "There Is Somebody Waiting for Me," the robust voice of the sea, the gestures of the navy and the careless pride of the bluejacket.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 17, in Jordan Hall, the Temple Choirs, conducted by Henry Gideon, will give a concert of choral music. The program includes music of the Jewish Ritual, which will include two motets by Palestrina and pieces by Seminsky, Moussorgsky and Rachmaninoff.

On the same evening in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the first of its Cambridge series. Mme. d'Espinoza Colonne will be the soloist.

engagement at Tremont Temple, Boston.

It is a romantic mystery play in the vein of preposterous entertainment that has been the fad on the Broadway stage for two years past, following the success of "The Bat." A generous amount of relief to the tension is pro-

vided by a black-face comedian. Artistically the film is at its best in a storm scene that for wild beauty probably has never been approached on stage or screen. The cast includes Henry Hull, Morgan Wallace, C. H. Croker-King, Margaret Dale, Carol Dempster, and Frank Sheridan.

The Majestic, Boston, presents this week a musical comedy, "Steppin' Around," in nine scenes and a cast of 30, with James C. Morton as comedian, Variety of singing and dancing, with the opening individual acts, hold the interest through the end.

Miss Fritzi Scheff heads the vaudeville bill at B. F. Keith's this week.

"Tangerine," with Miss Julia Sanderlin, is in its final fortnight at the Shubert Theater. "The Rose of Schönburg" comes on Oct. 23.

"The Boss," a drama by Edward Sheldon, is this week's stock company bill at the St. James Theater.

Boston Concert Calendar

On Thursday evening, Oct. 12, in Jordan Hall, Francesca Cucé, soprano, will be heard in recital. Her program includes operatic airs by Massenet and Puccini, older arias by Handel, Scarlatti, and Caldara, and songs by French, Italian and American composers. Susan Williams, pianist, will assist.

On Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Oct. 13 and 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the first pair of the season's concerts.

The program as announced is: "Fantastic" Symphony by Berlioz, Variations for Orchestra by Busoni, and the Prelude to Wagner's "Mastersingers" of Nuremberg. Busoni's Variations will be heard for the first time in Boston.

On Friday evening, Oct. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Ukrainian National Chorus, Alexander Koszetz, conductor, will be heard

ANTHRACITE PRICES WILL BE STABILIZED

Federal Fuel Distributor Thinks Regulation at Mines Can Be Effected This Week

That he hoped to have the anthracite coal price situation at the mines stabilized before the end of this week is the reply made by Conrad E. Spens, federal fuel distributor, to James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, who requested last week that steps be taken to prevent the charging of exorbitant prices for hard coal.

Mr. Spens' reply was to a telegram sent by Mr. Phelan in which he said that independent shippers have a substantial amount of hard coal on hand which they are attempting to pass along to the retailers of Massachusetts at "outrageous" prices.

At the offices of the emergency fuel administration for the States this morning, it was pointed out that neither Massachusetts nor any other State will be in a position to name a fair price at which coal may be sold here until the Pennsylvania fuel administration, or the federal distributor fixes the rate at which independent coal may be bought at the mines by hard coal.

Massachusetts is now in a position to deal with the price of hard coal being mined by the regular companies in the business, in other words, with "company" coal, as the rate already has been fixed at the mines. Until a price is fixed for the independent coal, however, the different states will be unable to maintain uniformly fair prices to consumers. This situation is brought about because of the complexity arising through coal being in the market handled through two different sources.

In his telegram to Mr. Phelan today, Mr. Spens further assured the Massachusetts emergency administration that in the event that no action is taken by the Pennsylvania authorities this week in fixing a price for independent coal at the mines, he, under the authority vested in him by the federal government, "will step in and try to adjust the situation without further delay."

As the situation stands, prices at the mines can be fixed by the Pennsylvania authorities, and in the event that no action is taken by them, the rates can then be set by the federal distributor, provided the coal is shipped outside the borders of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Phelan states that much of the independent coal now being shipped is going to places where the highest prices can be obtained, this being in direct opposition to the plan for an equitable distribution as formulated by the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission.

"My conviction," says Mr. Phelan, "is that unless the upward swing in anthracite prices charged by many independent shippers is arrested in its beginning, the price situation may get well out of hand before the fair practice committee has arrived at a decision."

"In view of the acuteness of our household fuel situation and because of the outrageous prices being asked by some of the independent dealers at the mines, we strongly believe that the federal distributor should use his powers in fixing a fair price on coal moving in interstate commerce," he declares.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS MAY BE MANDATORY

Whether a mandatory provision should be inserted in the Massachusetts minimum wage law, and whether the law should be otherwise amended, extended or repealed will be the subject of a hearing to be given on Wednesday, Oct. 11, by the special committee appointed to study the questions of minimum wage, unemployment and unemployment compensation. The hearing will be held in Room 370 at the State House at 10:30 a.m.

During the recent session of the legislature there were petitions seeking the insertion of a mandatory provision and asking the repeal of the entire law. Welfare organizations led by the Consumers League supported the mandatory plan and defended the law. Industrial organizations presented a solid and active phalanx against the law. Between these two firs the Legislative Committee on Social Welfare decided that a resolve for investigation of this as well as other social problems was the easiest solution.

The special committee appointed under the resultant resolve had held one hearing at which supporters of the law were heard. The Wednesday hearing will give the opposition opportunity to put in its case. The committee will also consider the legislative proposals, and will proceed to the question of unemployment when the minimum wage issue has been fully heard.

EXORBITANT COAL PRICES ALLEGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Rhode Island has issued formal protest against the exorbitant prices charged for coal by independent mine operators, which make it impossible for dealers here to obtain coal to sell at \$18 per ton, the fair price agreed upon. Gov. Emery J. San Souci has communicated with Gov. William C. Sprout of Pennsylvania, stating that outrageous prices were being imposed on Rhode Island dealers by independent operators in Pennsylvania, and that these prices are disproportionate with the retail anthracite prices for the State agreed on in the Philadelphia conference, called by Governor Sprout.

State Fuel Administrator has communicated with Federal Fuel Distributor, stating that only immediate action will prevent hardship and suffering in this State. Simultaneously Mr. Webb states that he will not approve of any sales made by retailers at prices over \$16.

MASSACHUSETTS URGED TO BUY STATE-GROWN FARM PRODUCE

Governor Issues Appeal for Local Patronage in Apple and Potato Purchase—Transport Cost Saved

Conditions of agricultural dependence present a problem which affects the pocketbook of every citizen of Massachusetts, according to a statement by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, urging purchase of locally produced farm output. The situation is emphasized by information provided by the State Department of Agriculture.

Massachusetts produces about 15 per cent of what it consumes in agricultural products. The rest must come from foreign countries or from the rest of the United States. It must come over distances varying from 500 to 3000 miles and at the high transportation costs now prevailing.

"This condition of dependence," Charles D. Woods of the State Department of Agriculture told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "presents a problem of first importance to the consumers of the State. When agricultural products must travel the distances they do they accumulate many costs, on the way.

Transportation is the greatest cost, perhaps, but often these products pass through several hands and additional costs are tacked on.

Consume Home Goods

"The problem, then, is to see to it that the 15 per cent of the agricultural products grown in the Commonwealth are consumed here, and that they are marketed without waste. One of the most important steps now being taken in many staple lines of agricultural products is that of grading. This is essential to successful organized selling, and it involves education of the consumer to the various grades."

Massachusetts produces onions and cranberries generally in excess of local needs. This year the apple crop is extremely large and leaves a margin for sale outside the State. In connection with the apple crop it is pointed out that much has been achieved in the rehabilitation of the apple orchards. While there are not many more apple trees in the State than there were five years ago, it is said at the Department of Agriculture that there are far more trees in good shape for production than there were five years ago.

One of the great needs in many agricultural lines is said to be organized co-operative marketing. Massachusetts farmers, in the main, have been found to avoid such activities, largely because they choose to retain their independence. Onions and cranberries, however, are now being marketed in a fairly systematized manner, and there is some effort to organize the marketing of apples. This crop, however, was as small in 1921 as it is large in 1922, and a marketing organization would have to be elastic.

Dependence Is Shown

Car lots of agricultural products received in Boston during 1921 provide an index of the dependence of Massachusetts and are shown in statistics provided by Willard A. Munson, director of the division of markets of the department.

In 1921 there were 3027 car lots of apples received, 319 of which were locally produced. Maine, Washington, New York, and Nova Scotia shipped in 2396 car lots of the total receipts. It is expected that this year the Massachusetts proportion will be higher. In asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, and the majority of other staples which are raised, Massachusetts holds its own in comparison with any other single producing center, but, in proportion to the total receipts the local amounts vary from 10 to 50 per cent.

Mr. Munson says that consumers who have cellar storage space can effect a saving by purchasing apples, onions, and potatoes at this time. Once transportation becomes more difficult and storage warehouse costs are piling up, costs will increase on these staples, he says.

Encourage Farmers

The Governor in his statement declares:

It has been brought to my attention that some organizations in western states are making a special attempt this year to place their agricultural products in eastern markets. Recently many western cities have urged their cities to request the public to purchase in large quantities for storage potatoes raised in remote places instead of using those grown locally. However well intentioned the efforts of our western friends may be from their own point of view, their proposal so vitally concerns our own Massachusetts citizens that the mayors who refused to support such a program are to be commended.

In view of the good quality and large quantity of apples, potatoes and other farm products raised in Massachusetts this season which can be sold at reasonable prices, I urge consumers to buy locally grown supplies instead of those brought here from long distances at high transportation charges. The prosperity of Massachusetts industries is closely linked with a prosperous agriculture. Farmers have done their part well and shown a splendid spirit through the trying months of the past.

If we, as consumers, would assure ourselves of an ample supply of good farm products at reasonable prices, we should encourage our local farmers by consuming their surplus harvest. Here is one avenue to mutual

Men and Women of Massachusetts

You have a personal interest in the proposed law, to be voted on Nov. 7, to censor motion pictures—to allow one man's personal and inspired views to dictate what you can see and read in your local theatre. The issue involved is tremendous—one-man power contrary to every ideal upon which America was founded.

It is your right to defeat this attack on freedom. We appeal to you for funds and suggestions to help defeat this proposed law. Write to the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

Charles H. Cole, Chairman. Wm. H. Carter, Treas.

SAILING VESSELS MAY QUIT TRADE

Immigration Quotas Give Too Much Advantage to Steamers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—An end to what has for years been a profitable trade between city and country. Aside from the financial gain, such working together will further accentuate the interdependence of urban and rural populations, to the advantage of both, and will promote better understanding and contribute to the truest interest of the whole Commonwealth.

LAW FELLOWSHIPS GIVEN AT HARVARD

Students of 31 Colleges Included in Annual Prize List

Forty-one students and graduates of Harvard University Law School, representing no less than 31 colleges, are included in the annual award of prizes and scholarships announced by the Law School faculty today. The announcement also included other special fellowships and scholarships.

Four men have been chosen for the Sears Prizes of \$400 each, awarded for the most brilliant work done in the Law School entirely irrespective of the financial means of the candidates. They are Samuel H. Maslon of Minneapolis, a graduate of the University of Minnesota; James Mount Nicely of Muncie, Ind., a graduate of the University of Chicago; Roger S. Foster of St. Paul, Minn., a Yale University graduate, and Warren S. Ege of Omaha a Dartmouth College graduate.

Charles S. Hedden of Newark, N. J. (Wesleyan '20), has been awarded the Fiske Scholarship; Malcolm P. Sharp of Madison, Wis. (Amherst '18), the Fisher Scholarship; N. R. Margold of Brooklyn (College of the City of New York '19), the Langdell Scholarship; Milton E. Newcomer of Allianc, O. (Mt. Union '20), the Jencks Scholarship; and O. K. Patton, a graduate law student from Iowa City, Ia. (University of Iowa '12), a research scholar-

ship.

Emmons scholarships have been assigned to Charles L. Nichols of Brevard, N. C. (University of North Carolina '22), and E. Wilshire of Richmond, Va. (University of Virginia '19), to enable them to do graduate work in the study of law. T. F. Plucknett of Stafford, Eng. (University of London '17), a special student in the law school, who last year held the Choate Fellowship, has been selected to hold the Pugsley Scholarship.

Twenty-nine law school men, members of the second and third year classes, have been awarded faculty scholarships.

The Choate Fellowship, established by the Harvard Club of New York in memory of Joseph H. Choate '52, to be awarded each year to a British subject nominated by the vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, is to be held this year by G. H. Gutteridge of Malvern, England, who is enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

In the Engineering School, the Henningsen Scholarship goes to V. N. Krivobok of Poltava, Russia, a graduate student in metallurgy; the Eveloth Scholarship to N. Sabay of Cambridge; the Searele Scholarship to H. M. Gaul of Boston.

Other scholarships in the university have been assigned as follows: An Austin Scholarship for Teachers to T. W. Sheehan of Peabody, Mass., a second year student in the School of Education; an Austin Scholarship in Landscape Architecture to C. P. Witte of Irvington, N. J.; and a University Scholarship to J. R. Fitzsimmons of Denver, a member of the School of Landscape Architecture.

B. & M. RAILROAD SEEKS TO ABSORB SUBSIDIARY LINES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Boston & Maine Railroad filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today a petition for permission to merge completely in its own corporate organization several subsidiary companies which it now controls in ownership and operation.

These companies are the Sullivan County Railroad, Vermont Valley Railroad, Barre & Chelsea, Montpelier & Wells, and York Harbor & Beach.

NORTHFIELD ENROLLS OVER 500 STUDENTS

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—Registration at Northfield Seminary has climbed to over 500, of whom more than 200 girls are at the school for the first time this year. Mt. Hermon's enrollment is also close to the 500 figure, including 186 new students. The schools continue this year to maintain their national and international character, the enrollment representing practically every state in the union, countries of every continent, the Philippines, West Indies and other islands.

The corporators and board of trustees of the Northfield schools will meet at Holbrook Hall next Saturday for the annual meeting, and will consider the advisability of lowering the tuition charges at both schools. The Mt. Hermon Alumni Council will also meet at the same date at Mt. Hermon, and the Northfield Seminary Alumnae Council will meet on Oct. 21 at East Northfield.

Men and Women of Massachusetts

You have a personal interest in the proposed law, to be voted on Nov. 7, to censor motion pictures—to allow one man's personal and inspired views to dictate what you can see and read in your local theatre. The issue involved is tremendous—one-man power contrary to every ideal upon which America was founded.

It is your right to defeat this attack on freedom. We appeal to you for funds and suggestions to help defeat this proposed law. Write to the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

Charles H. Cole, Chairman. Wm. H. Carter, Treas.

BRITISH SHIPPING COMPANIES REVIEW DAUGHERTY RULING

In Some Quarters New Liquor Regulation Regarded as "Crank Proposal"—Much Comment Aroused

LONDON, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—The London morning newspapers, which hitherto have given little prominence to the ruling of the American Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, in Washington prohibiting liquor on vessels within American waters, devote considerable space to it today, printing interviews with shipping men, reports of the general feeling in the shipping trade, details of liquor sales aboard liners and speculations upon changing the ports of destination in the event of the ruling being upheld and enforced.

It is stated that a meeting of the members of the North Atlantic Conference will be held in London this week at which the whole question will be discussed. It may also come up today at the usual weekly meeting of the conference in Liverpool, but it is not supposed that any final action will be decided upon at either meeting.

The interviews published by the newspapers confirm the general attitude previously ascribed to the British shipping companies—that is: "We shall say nothing and do nothing."

In some quarters there is amusement incredulity at the "crank proposal" as it is called, and the belief is declared that it is likely to be soon dropped when the Americans realize they will be chief losers, as British liners undoubtedly will transfer their sailings to Canadian ports.

The Times prints details purporting to show that travelers would lose little time and gain in other ways by going to Quebec and Montreal instead of New York. The newspaper believes that even if some liners continued to make New York their western terminus there would still be an increase in the popularity of the Canadian route.

The Daily Telegraph quotes an official of the Cunard Line in Liverpool

MISS DARCY FILES FOR HOUSE SEAT.

New Bedford Candidate May Succeed Joseph Walsh

Prospects that Miss Lily Darcy of New Bedford may be the first woman member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts are contained in the announcement of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the filing of Miss Darcy's papers for the Republican nomination to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Joseph Walsh as Representative from the Sixteenth Massachusetts Congressional District.

Judge Walsh was recently appointed to the Superior Court of Massachusetts, leaving an unexpired term in the national House running to March, 1923. A special primary for the unexpired term will be held on Oct. 24, election for the term to be on the regular election day, Nov. 7.

Miss Darcy was secretary to Judge Walsh during his term in Congress, and was mentioned as a possible candidate for the nomination for the regular term. The nomination was won by Charles L. Gifford, former state Senator, who has also filed nomination papers for the unexpired term.

RESTRAINT REMOVAL SOUGHT BY BREWERY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (Special)—Action of the Hand Brewing Company of Pawtucket in defending itself against the proceedings brought against it in the federal court here three weeks ago consisted yesterday of a motion to dismiss the criminal action and dissolve the injunction. United States District Judge Arthur L. Brown took the motions under advisement. The brewing company is charged with violations of the federal statutes in the manufacture and sale of products containing more than the legal amount of alcohol. The Government gained a temporary injunction, prohibiting the company from doing business at its brewery, alleged to be a nuisance.

Reproduction of Medallion to be given to every employee of the Rock Island Lines on the occasion of its Seventieth Anniversary

1852-1922

1852 1922

FIRST BRIDGE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

70 YEARS OF SERVICE

"Seventy Years of Service"

Three score and ten years ago there was born in the Middle West—a railroad, conceived in the spirit of progress and dedicated to the public service.

That railroad was the ROCK ISLAND.

As a pioneer, the Rock Island blazed the way for others to follow.

It opened the highway of commerce across the Mississippi.

Its coming brought in its wake the grain of the fields and the growth of the cities.

Today its trains are operating in fourteen states, over 8,122 miles of modern railroad. Seventy years ago a mere handful of determined pioneers; today a body of more than 40,000 highly trained workers.

It is Service.

From the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley—the rails of the Rock Island extend west to the Rockies, the Nation's summer playground; to the Northland, with its wheat fields and flour mills; to the Great Southwest, the land of oil, cotton and cattle.

The Rock Island is your Railroad. With your continued co-operation our ambitions to serve can be realized and your requirements fully met.

Rock Island Lines

MR. LODGE INSISTS ON DEBT PAYMENT

Takes Issue With Bankers Who Ask War Obligations of Allies to America Be Cancelled

Direct rejection of proposals for cancellation of the foreign debt to the United States was made last night by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, in his address in Boston before the New England Purchasing Agents Association. Beyond the reasons which Mr. Lodge advanced for his attitude lies the greater significance that he spoke as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, as a former member of the Senate Committee on Finance, and as leader in the Senate of the party now in power.

Mr. Lodge declared that the debt is an obligation due the people of the United States in payment of loans made and financed by them. The question of its disposition, then, is a question for all the people, he maintained. Mr. Lodge, however, left scarcely a single loophole when he asserted that the sober judgment of the thinking citizen would not allow cancellation "unless some greater effort were made by the countries who owe us money to reduce their own expenses and especially those for military purposes."

Inspired by Bankers' Meeting

The inspiration for Mr. Lodge's address was the meeting of the American Bankers Association in New York, last week. This meeting brought together the foremost bankers of the United States, and one of the outstanding expressions of sentiment which came out of that convention was that in favor of some means of wiping out international debt, to the end that world commerce could set sail again on an even keel. This sentiment was expressed by Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and by Sir Reginald McKenna, British broker and former British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Lodge paid tribute to the financial acumen of the two men who lead the trend in favor of debt cancellation, pointed to the failure to agree upon a plan for consolidation of national debts growing out of the war, and the issue of an international security indorsed by nations involved, more particularly the United States. He then cited the financial situation from the point of view of the United States.

The loans, he explained, were authorized in 1917 by bonding acts giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to lend \$10,000,000,000. Loans were made to a total of \$9,305,422,556, he declared. Irrespective of debts incurred through sales of surplus war supplies, because of relief measures, or due to other reasons, but including accrued interest, that debt now totals \$11,524,561,869.

Every Opportunity Afforded

Mr. McKenna, said Mr. Lodge, reaffirmed the intention of Great Britain to pay interest due, an intention which he did not question. Mr. Lodge referred to the organization of the World War Foreign Debt Commission on the part of the United States, authorized to refund or convert the present obligations into bonds, with reasonable terms and long maturities. He said that the commission is working ably and disinterestedly, and that its statutory limitations are proof of the intention of the United States to allow its debtors every opportunity to meet their obligations.

Mr. Lodge stated that outstanding claims against Germany are being settled. He pointed out that it was intimated or suggested by Mr. Lamont that payment of debts to the United States would have to be in foreign exports. With this solution, Mr. Lodge did not agree, and in connection with it, he took occasion to defend the protective tariff recently enacted, declaring that it will not affect adversely the foreign commerce of the United States.

Mr. Lodge then turned to answer the question which he had been discussing, saying:

Desire to Be Lenient

We desire to be as lenient with our debtors as possible, but I do not think the American people or the sober judgment of thinking men anywhere would expect us to cancel debts unless some greater effort were made by the countries who owe us money to reduce their own expenses, and especially those for military purposes.

I should be the last to criticize France because France maintains a powerful army, because that in her judgment is necessary to her very existence, and with France occupying the geographical position which she does it is not easy to see how she can take another position.

But Germany has no navy—there is no danger to France in that quarter—and, to use a concrete example, I cannot see why we should advance money to France or any other country for the purpose of building up a large, but at this time unnecessary, navy.

Without any feeling except that of friendship and kindness to those with whom we are at war in the great war, it seems to me it is not conceivable that we should ask them to give us securities in proper form for their debt with very liberal terms as to interest and time of payment, both of interest and principal.

If at the end of 25 years it is necessary to give further extensions, it could undoubtedly be done. What we have offered is a just and generous proposition, as it seems to me, and I think the American people, as the question has been properly raised in this very serious way at the bankers' convention, should give careful attention to it themselves, and by their decision, of course, the country will abide, because it is a question for the American people to settle for themselves and for no one else.

A care for our own prosperity is not only best for us but it is also best for the rest of the world.

VACUUM OIL EXTRA DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Directors of the Vacuum Oil Company, one of the Standard Oil group, today declared an extra dividend of \$7 a share and the regular semiannual dividend of \$3 a share. With the dividends just declared, payments this year will total \$16 a share.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 10

DURING the past week the Near East orchestra has been living well up to its reputation as the jazziest of all jazz bands, but from an English viewpoint beneath the glare of trumpets and the beating of drums, one entirely unexpected note is beginning to emerge as the dominant feature of the whole performance. It is the note of a general election. The score of Mr. Asquith's solo at Dumfries last Friday had this note written all over it, and the Labor chorus echoes it also. The Westminster Gazette recently declared the election was definitely fixed for Nov. 15. Labor now says "not before Dec. 15." Willy nilly, Mr. Lloyd George must face the music before December, 1923, and most people think he will face it before then. But his speech promised in this morning's papers will throw light on this question. It should be remembered that it is in times such as these that Mr. Lloyd George has proved himself again and again able to shake himself free from the cloud of witnesses against him and shine out in some new and unexpected way as the Nation's leader. The present occasion will tax all his resources. ♦ ♦ ♦

The departure of Lord Curzon for Paris seemed to bring a sense of relief to the high state of tension which the political situation in the Near East produced. It was generally felt that Lord Curzon's experience in the East, coupled with his known tact, would assure the assurance that the friction of the last few days would disappear. It seems absurd that two countries, whose interests are so deeply interlocked as those of England and France at the present time should be indulging in the petty game of scoring off each other, and it would be a fearful blunder if in the face of such a crisis emphasis should be laid unduly on injuries inflicted on each other's sensibilities through the lack of just knowing how to say the right thing. The English people as a whole recognize that the attitude of the Government toward the Turk in the moment of his triumph was inevitable, not from the standpoint of forcing on a new war which nobody believes in, but rather because it is the only possible way to prevent such a calamity. Nevertheless the Government has undoubtedly suffered a serious loss of prestige in the way in which it announced its intention of doing what it was bound to do. On this matter much remains to be said, and undoubtedly will be said hereafter. But for the moment every other consideration is laid aside in favor of the exploring of every possible avenue for a better understanding between the Allies. And perhaps this is the saving feature of the whole situation. ♦ ♦ ♦

A distinguished London publisher recently offered to supply a quantity of books to a library which had just been opened in his native village. The conditions were that a sort of plebiscite should be held among the inhabitants to discover the volumes they desired. The results were really extraordinary. No work of fiction published within the last 10 years was mentioned. The explanation of this may be that a certain proportion of the voters had already read them in the circulating libraries. Older fiction was in great demand, no less than 30 votes being cast for "David Copperfield." Some thousand books in all secured votes, of which rather less than half were novels. Richardson's "Pamela," which most of us thought forgotten, came second on this list. Whyte Melville figured prominently, as did Anthony Trollope. Of non-fiction books, Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," headed the list. Gibbon was also mentioned, as was Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico." Some of the volumes demanded, the published had never heard of, and others, such as Law's "Serious Call," he found extremely difficult to get. He describes his experience as most enlightening, but hardly encouraging to a modern publisher.

FRENCH LINE TO SELL FAMOUS LA TOURNAINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—La Touraine, oldest passenger ship plying between France and the United States, starts on her last trip tomorrow, when she sails from her North River berth. Her owner, the French Line, has decided to dispose of the 30-year-old vessel upon arrival in Havre.

Capt. Louis Le Prete, commander of La Touraine, said the new dry ruling of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, had nothing to do with the decision of the French line to displace the ship.

The French liner was built in 1892

at St. Nazaire, France, and was con-

sidered the most luxurious steamer

afloat until the advent of the Lusitania and Mauretania in 1907.

LECTURES BY ENGLISH NOVELIST ANNOUNCED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—Hugh Walpole, English novelist and literary critic, is to give a series of six lectures on "The English Novel of the Twentieth Century" in Northampton, beginning Oct. 16. Mr. Walpole is being brought here by the Hampshire Bookshop, Inc., in response to many requests from all parts of the country.

His lectures will be on the following subjects: "Introductory," "Thomas Hardy," "Joseph Conrad," "The Realists—Bennet, Wells, and Galsworthy," "The Younger Generation—MacKenzie, Beresford, Swinerton, Laurence, May Sinclair, Kaye Smith, Ethel Sedgwick, Rose Macaulay," "Conclusion and Prophecy."

GENERAL WOOD DUE HOME EARLY IN 1923

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, will return to the United States about the first of next year and assume the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania, it was reported by John W. Zeigler of Philadelphia, who is to leave this city to night for his home after a visit to the Islands.

Mr. Zeigler was commissioned by

fellow alumni of the university to get in touch with General Wood, now on his third leave of absence from the university, to expire Jan. 1, and ascertain definitely his future plans.

Official notices are being dropped in all letter boxes here informing the British householder that the value of the premises he occupies is to be reassessed. This means further reduction to the local rates and taxes for poor relief, roads, lighting, water, and other municipal amenities, which amount at present to from one-half to

BRITISH AGREEMENT QUASHED BY SOVIET

Rejection, It Is Said, Due to Russian Internal Politics—Government Denies This

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The official announcement that the Russian Soviet Government has refused to approve the Urquhart-Krasin agreement of Sept. 19 was made by Maxim Litvinoff of the Moscow Foreign Office here at noon today. Mr. Litvinoff declared that the action of the Council of the People's Commissaries in refusing to approve the agreement was due wholly to the British attitude regarding Russian participation in the Near East conferences, and to the Downing Street stand against the Kemalists. He categorically denied the reports which had come to The Christian Science Monitor representative here from a very high Russian source of information, that the rejection of the agreement was due to internal Russian politics—notably a bitter fight which the extreme radicals, led by Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Karakhan, also urged against Leonid Krassin, who is held by radical Moscow to be in "unreasonable" connection with capitalists in the West. "The Urquhart agreement in its present form would be from the standpoint of national economy never have been signed by the Soviet Republic," Mr. Litvinoff said.

The signing was prompted chiefly by political considerations. The bargain with Leslie Urquhart was the first attempt at a direct settlement between the Russian Government and a group of private claimants. The Russian Government agreed to make heavy economic sacrifices in the hope that the giving of satisfaction to one of the biggest groups of claimants representing nearly 35 per cent of all English claims on Russia, would lead to an improvement in the relationship between Russia and the British Government.

The decision of the Paris conference to exclude the Soviet Republic from participation in the conference on Near East questions could hardly be taken otherwise than as an act of pronounced hostility directed against the most vital Russian interests. Although the Russian-Turkish treaty and the close friendship of Angora and the Turkish people made the rejection of this proposal by Turkey a certainty, the mere fact of England's participation in such decision, immediately after signing the Urquhart agreement, struck Russia as an unfavorable sign. Thus, the chief purpose of the Urquhart agreement—the improvement of Anglo-Russian relations—has disappeared and the Council of Commissars had but to consider it from a purely economic standpoint, by which its fate was sealed.

Asked by The Christian Science Monitor representative if there was a probability of new negotiations with a representative of the Russo-Asiatic consolidated being opened for another kind of agreement, Mr. Litvinoff declared that the only way by which they could be reopened would be through the re-establishment of "normal relations" with England. Pressed for a more specific reply, he said, by "normal relations" he meant British recognition of the Soviet Government.

RADICALS BACK J. W. DENNIS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—John W. Dennis of Rochester is the nominee of both the Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties for United States Senator. It was announced last night.

With Mexico firmly set against an accommodation by treaty this leaves only two methods which now seem practicable. One is to get Congress to pass organic laws which will satisfactorily re-interpret with the high

elements govern Mexico.

It is too much to say that such

elements govern Mexico; similarly,

pure public policy, as opposed to com-

mercial interest, does not distinguish

our own diplomatic dealings south of

the border. But Mexico at least enters

into the next stage of her difficult

problem with the benefit of the doubt

on her side. This is the revision of

the famous Article 27, and correlative

articles, to suit the foreign plea for a

firmer basis in equity. It is the real

problem on President Obregon's mind,

and several factors have united to

make it a rather more difficult prob-

lem than when Señor de la Huerta

negotiated the extremely tentative

agreement with the oil men in New

York, last July.

In the first place, the physical ques-

tion of the oil wells themselves has

come quite unexpectedly to the fore.

They are producing less by a third

when the Secretary was in New

York. Pending a real solution of a matter

of the oil companies regarding as vital to

their business, the oil interests are

doing little more than marking time.

And as something over a third of

Mexico's taxation is derived from this

industry, this trend is arousing a lively interest in Mexico City. Again,

all hope of a juridical settlement has

it would seem, been dashed by the cold reception accorded in America to

the Supreme Court decisions which

purport to draw the teeth from the

provisions of Article 27.

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OIL FIRMS IN MEXICO MARK TIME PENDING DECISION ON ARTICLE 27

Mexican Congress Faces Task of Framing Organic Laws to Reinterpret That Clause and Revive Industry

By GARDNER L. HARDING

The Mexican Congress is facing the most difficult of the duties imposed upon it by the mission of Adolfo de

CUBA CARRIES OUT REFORM MEASURES

Reconstruction Program Approved by United States Is Practically Complete

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The program evolved for reconstruction and reform by the Cuban leaders and approved by the United States as the best method of relieving the complicated Cuban situation has practically been carried through. The State Department is informed that all of the pending measures except the one regarding the judiciary have been adopted and that is to be acted on at once. Cuban prospects therefore are greatly improved.

The Cuban Senate has approved the bill providing for a \$50,000,000 external loan and the House, which had passed the measure, has accepted an amendment adopted by the Senate, according to a cable received by the Cuban legation here from Señor Caspedes, Secretary of State. The final adoption of this measure assures the passage of the loan measure along with others of great importance which have recently been adopted by the Cuban Congress, and will establish the finances of the Government and the credit of Cuba on a solid basis, in the opinion of Cuban circles here. The loan measure had stormy sailing before it was finally agreed to by both branches of the Cuban Congress, but the objections which were raised against the measure, it is asserted, were of a patriotic character and those who opposed the making of a foreign loan were sincere in their belief. It is held, that some other measure should be found to restore the economic balance in Cuba.

Ever since Major-General Enoch Crowder was sent to Cuba nearly two years ago as the personal representative of the United States, the latter country has been insisting in a firm but friendly manner that Cuba set her house in order, politically and financially; and this government, through General Crowder, has been lending its advice and assistance in bringing about the reforms in the Cuban financial system which were necessary.

It is understood that General Crowder, now that his work is nearly accomplished, will return to Washington at an early date to make a personal report on the Cuban situation. The Cuban Minister here, Dr. Cespedes, who has been named Secretary of State in President Zayatas' new Cabinet, also may return to Washington, it is learned.

The Minister has been on leave of absence as Minister here since his appointment to the Cabinet. It has not been announced whether he will remain in the Cabinet, now that the work of reorganization is practically complete, or whether he will return to his post here.

JAPANESE INQUIRE INTO OIL CONCESSION

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—The Japanese Foreign Office is inquiring into the report from Peking that the Sinclair Oil Company of California has been granted by the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia a concession for prospecting and developing the north half of Sakhalien Island, a territory occupied by Japanese troops as a security for claims against the Russians.

Some of the Japanese newspapers protest against this invasion of the island during the Japanese occupation. Thus far the Foreign Office has not acted in the matter.

RIOT IN IRISH JAIL
LONDON, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—An outbreak occurred in Mountjoy jail, Dublin, this morning, when irregular prisoners attacked the guard with revolvers which had been smuggled in, says an Evening News dispatch from Dublin. One guard was shot and killed and five others were wounded. The military guard returned the fire, killed one irregular prisoner and wounded several others.

CIVILIAN RULE TO BE RESTORED IN REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO

Plan Agreed Upon and First Steps Taken to Bring About Withdrawal Later of American Troops

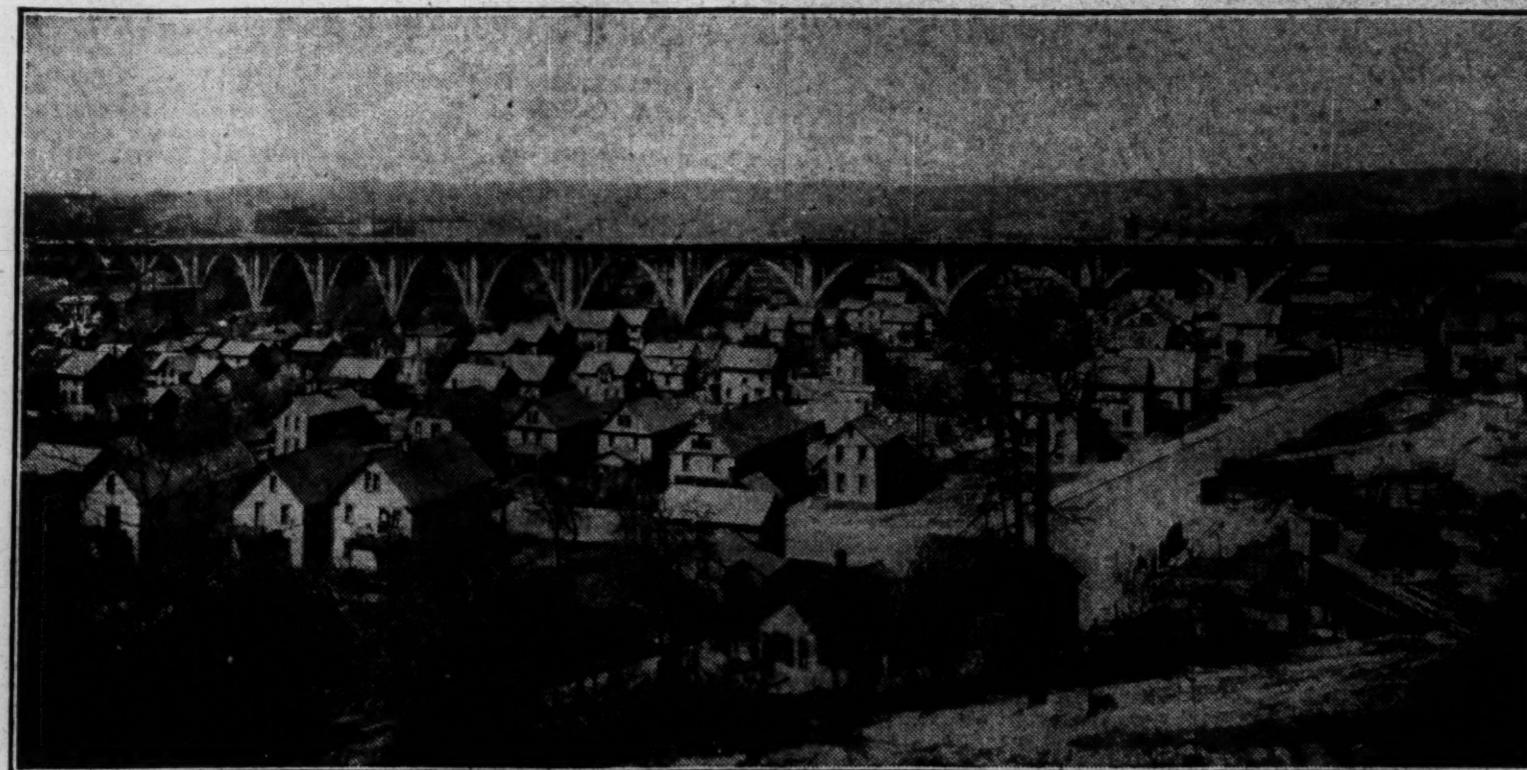
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Official advice has been received here to the effect that plans approved by a commission of representatives of the various Dominican political factions, setting forth the steps to be taken preparatory to withdrawal of American troops, have been agreed upon in Santo Domingo.

It is understood that in general, the plan follows that which was decided upon by Dominican leaders who came to the United States of their own initiative, several months ago, to present their views to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and to discuss the nature of an agreement which might be reached between the United States Government and the Dominican people, which would permit withdrawal of the American forces of occupation.

Official confirmation also has reached the State Department of the exclusive report of the selection by the Dominican Commission of Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos as provisional president of the Dominican Republic, pending the setting up of a permanent constitutional government.

Under the plan which will lead to the withdrawal of American military government from the Dominican Republic, a provisional government composed of Dominican citizens will be installed to carry out legislative reforms, to make certain amendments to the Constitution and to provide for general elections.

The official proclamation announcing the choice of Señor Vicini Burgos as provisional president probably will be made within the next few days. He will begin immediately his new duties, submitted for its approval.



Half-Mile Concrete Viaduct in Akron, O., to Be Dedicated Oct. 12

ITALY LOOKING TO AUSTRIAN UNION

Dr. Benés and Carlo Schanzer Hold Important Conversation

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 10.—Yesterday's meeting of Carlo Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Benés, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, in Venice, is considered of the greatest importance for the future of the relations of Italy and the Little Entente.

In official quarters it is believed that the conversation had a wider range than was originally contemplated. The Austrian problem was said to be the chief subject of discussion. Last night Signor Schanzer left Venice for Milan where he is to join the King on a visit to Belgium.

There is good reason to believe that the Italians' reluctance at Geneva to enter the League agreement in regard to Austria was due to the hope that the failure of the scheme would result in a customs and monetary union between Italy and Austria, which would have given Italy a power over Austria not held by other of its neighbors.

The feeling at Geneva compelled Italy to participate in the scheme of the League, but it is still possible to make a monetary and customs union, and a detailed scheme for this purpose has already been prepared. It is probable that Dr. Benés brought up this matter in his conversations with Signor Schanzer. The Italians are so desirous to make a union with Austria that it is still uncertain whether Parliament will ratify the League plan. But even if it refused ratification, France, England, and Czechoslovakia would carry out the plan alone. It is stated that Italy paid to Austria a few days ago the second credit of \$36,000,000 lire, which Signor Mussolini desired to suspend owing to the Austrian protest at the Fascisti action in the Tyrol.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN TO TEST RELATIVITY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 10.—The Einstein theory of relativity and a limited universe will be tested by the originator in southern California. Sept. 12, 1923, when a total eclipse of the sun is to occur, Prof. B. R. Baumgart, Los Angeles, told the Women's Club here yesterday. Professor Baumgart said he had the information directly from Professor Einstein during a recent talk at Boston.

He said many natural scientists expected to come here for the test.

Akron Viaduct to Facilitate Motor Travel to Cleveland

Akron, Oct. 7

Special Correspondence

POINTED to by construction men as a triumph in present-day bridge work, the new North Hill Viaduct, a half-mile concrete span bridging the notorious "valley" in Akron, O., is to be dedicated and officially opened for traffic Columbus Day, Oct. 12, with an elaborate city-wide celebration.

According to present plans, the day will be declared a public holiday and it is expected that even the great rubber factories will close down for at least a half day, allowing their 50,000 employees to join in the exercises. County commissioners and city officials gathered as early as August to get preliminary arrangements under way.

The chief feature of the dedication is to be an industrial pageant symbolizing the great manufacturing progress in which the Rubber City has had a part. If other engagements do not interfere, Gov. Harry L. Davis will make the dedicatory speech. A special plan for financing the celebration was worked out by a committee of local bankers, and others, who resolved to raise the necessary funds by holding two tag days. The success

that attended proved the practicability of the plan.

What is often spoken of by Akron people as a dream of 20 years will at last be realized. The necessary bonds for building the viaduct were not, however, voted on until the August primaries of five years ago. The intervening years had shown the wisdom of waiting until the county could afford a structure properly built and of the right height. To have built a lower viaduct would, it is generally conceded, only have delayed erecting one of the requisite size.

The viaduct is more than one-half mile long, stands 130 feet above the Cuyahoga River water level, and has a 52-foot roadway, with 10-foot side-walks on either side.

Spanning a territory from the very heart of the downtown district to what is known as North Hill, the new viaduct not only will be of value to the people of that residential section, but will give a direct line for all motor travel to Cleveland and smaller cities between, now reached by a somewhat circuitous route. Also, as soon as the north diagonal approaches are decided upon, a more direct route to Youngstown, O., will be afforded.

Merchants Association Year Book Lists 6174 Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The year book of the Merchants Association of New York, for the 12 months ended on May 1, has just come from the press and is being distributed. In its pages, a wealth of interesting facts about the organization and its membership is to be found, and it is rated as a work of high value for reference purposes in trade circles.

No one who scans the membership enrollment of the association can have any doubt that it is representative. Its total of 6174 on April 30 is divided among at least 13 specific branches of merchandising, and these have their numerous subdivisions. As in earlier years of the association's existence, the textile industry and banking still hold the lead in point of numbers.

Since the formation of the association in 1897, its enrollment has increased steadily, year by year, and the scope of its activities has constantly been broadened. Firm and corporate membership, always preponderant, now constitutes at least 85 per cent of its support.

Under qualifications prescribed by the board of directors and the membership committee, the membership bureau of the association has prepared a list of nearly 14,000 eligibles, and from these additional effective support for the organization's activities will be drawn.

CLAIMS SESSION ADJOURNED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The American Claims Commission held its first session yesterday at the State Department. The meeting was adjourned until Nov. 1, to await the arrival of Dr. Klesselbach, the German commissioner. For purposes of organization, Dr. Hans E. Rieser, second secretary at the German Embassy, represented his Government at today's meeting.

From that time, peace and order will be preserved by the Dominican national police, under orders of the provisional government, except in case of a serious disturbance which could not be suppressed by the police.

The provisional Government will designate plenipotentiaries to negotiate a convention with the United States, the general purpose of which will be to protect all valid and lawful rights; and to recognize the validity of the executive and departmental orders promulgated by the military government and published in the Official Gazette, which may have levied taxes, authorized expenditures, or established rights in behalf of third parties; and specific recognition by the Dominican Government of the bond issues authorized in 1918 and in 1922.

After a national congress has been chosen at general elections, held in accordance with the Constitution, the convention above mentioned will be submitted for its approval.

Rug Section, Sixth Floor

LABOR BANK OPENS DOORS IN ALABAMA

Birmingham Has Second of Its Kind in United States—First Day's Deposits \$100,000

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Federated Bank and Trust Company of this city, the second bank in the United States directly under the control of organized labor, opened its doors for business yesterday.

The working people of Birmingham, who constitute probably two-thirds of its population, have shown their approval of the establishment of this labor bank by a generous patronage from the start. At 2 o'clock on its first day of banking activities, deposits of fully \$100,000 had been made. The Federated Bank and Trust Company has an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, a paid-in capital of \$125,000, and a surplus on hand of \$12,500.

Operation of the bank will be patterned after that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Bank of Cleveland, O., and the two institutions are in close co-operation. In fact, the Birmingham bank is backed by the Cleveland bank.

While this institution will be under the control of organized labor, it makes no distinction between union men and others. Earnings on stock will be limited to 10 per cent, and all over that amount will be turned over to the surplus fund, which will be distributed among the bank's depositors.

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OREGON SENATOR TO SPREAD FARM BLOC IDEALS IN EAST

Republicans Planning to Send Mr. McNary Into New England Agricultural Districts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The National Republican Committee has under consideration the sending into New England of Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, who is a member of the farm bloc and is expected to carry weight with the agricultural voters in that section.

Nothing in recent political history has been more remarkable than the rapid development and general acceptance of the farm bloc in Congress. When it was mooted there was a spasmodic protest, but soon it became not only effective but popular, almost too popular, for those who were behind the movement desired to maintain the bloc as a minority body and to that end kept many applicants on the waiting list.

Big Potential Power

The bloc as constituted was easily handled and was able to turn legislation for the most part as desired. Its power was not proportionate to its numbers. Also the men on the waiting list afforded a potential power for the agricultural interests, as represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Men like Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who came here with non-partisan ideas, quite inimical to most of those held by the Farm Bureau Federation, became aligned with the farm bloc and accepted the federation policies. Lynn J. Frazier, who at the primaries defeated Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who wins at the polls in November, will be found in sympathy with other members of the farm bloc whom he expects to join.

Mr. McCumber, by the way, was defeated largely because of his failure to go all the way with the farm bloc.

Keep Tabs on Candidates

The American Farm Bureau Federation is not in politics in the sense of endorsing candidates of either party for election. They have, however, the record of every man who has served

in either house and that record is made known throughout the agricultural districts of the United States. This record goes only so far as the votes and general background of the man concerned go in regard to agricultural subjects.

Nothing is sent out in regard to candidates who have not been in Congress. Many of these candidates, however, have made haste to declare that they expect to join the farm bloc when they get to Washington, notably Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, who is considered too radical by many of the old line Republicans and may be defeated. If he pulls through it will be due to his promised stand on agriculture, it is asserted.

The Farm Bureau Federation has just completed a legislative program which it is hoped to put through the next session of Congress. This will be sent out within a week or 10 days to all parts of the country. Most of it is unfinished business from the last session.

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CHURCH CONGRESS CALLED IN RUSSIA

About 150 Attended Conference Mostly Made Up of the Younger Clergy

REVAL, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Certain interesting details have come through a special source regarding the action now being taken by the Bolshevik Government in connection with the old established Orthodox Church of Russia.

The Soviet reformers convened a congress of certain of the clergy to sit in Moscow. It was called the "Congress of the Living Church," and began its sittings early in August. Its membership, about 150, consisted of the younger clergy, among whom were six Russian bishops, a representative of the Patriarch of Constantinople and a delegate of the American Free Church. They are all men who seem willing to adopt the Socialistic ideals and methods of the Bolsheviks. In order to guard against influences they considered might prove reactionary the Bolsheviks arrested such men as the Patriarch Tikhon and the Metropolitan Benjamin.

Leaders Arrested

These latter being well-known figures of the old Orthodox Church which was a pillar of the old régime, quite naturally had protested at the first measure of Bolshevik policy. This took the form of the enactment of a law separating Church and State, with an ensuing decision to confiscate the property of the churches, particularly the precious stones and metals, it being given out that this latter step was to relieve the famine. But the opposition of the older clergy to these measures is apparently costing them their freedom. There has just come through a message from Moscow which would confirm a rumor that the Metropolitan Benjamin was shot on Aug. 10, almost immediately after the opening of the Congress.

Of course the stated aim of the reformers is to safeguard the fundamental weal of liberty of conscience and they are not doing away with religion. There is an ordinance under the new law which provides that "instruction in religion may be given in churches or private houses to all persons having attained the age of 18 years." But these teachings are to be brought into harmony with the ideals of Bolshevism.

So far, the only two practical resolutions passed by the Congress itself are a decision to purge the clergy of all undesirable elements by means of commissions, which are charged to examine the opinions of bishops and priests, and the decision to abolish the monasteries and nunneries and to convert them into asylums or schools.

Lack of Sympathy

The reformatory movement is at present confined to Moscow, where it has aroused considerable interest without, however, as admitted even by the official Bolshevik press, gaining the sympathy of the masses. The Russian man in the street, where he has not grown indifferent to religion, sticks to his church and its teachings.

The tendency of the work of this new so-called ecclesiastical congress is really more political and economic than religious, although this is not acknowledged. The Bible is, however, being interpreted from a communistic point of view and considerable stress is laid on passages of the Scriptures which seem to glorify poverty, equality, community of property and to stigmatize the vanity of material possessions and ambitions.

A use of the Bible for purely political ends, without any attempt to understand its religious import, is hardly likely to prove successful or beneficial to the people.

CANADA LOSES AMERICAN MARKET

Duty on Wheat and Flour, However, Raises No Apprehension

WINNIPEG, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—By the operation of the United States permanent tariff bill which places a duty of 30 cents a bushel upon wheat entering the United States from Canada and 78 cents per 100 pounds of flour, Canada has practically been deprived of the market for wheat and flour in the United States.

Western Canada grain men, most of whom do business from headquarters in Winnipeg, however, claim to entertain no apprehensions as to the future of their business because of the high tariff. They assert that they have already developed a market in Great Britain which absorbs a greater quantity of wheat and flour than they ever sold to the United States. Forced to seek a new outlet for their product by the impending tariff increases, they concentrated in building up the market in the United Kingdom. They worked quietly during the months of uncertainty before the present measure was framed and now when it serves to shut out Canadian flour products they simply have to divert their business overseas.

There still will be a small business with United States millers, who will stand the extra expense in order to procure the superior grade of Canadian flour for mixing purposes, it is asserted. It is expected also that the demand from the New England states, which has been the most profitable market for the Canadians, will continue to a certain degree, as the better class of flour finds a ready preference there.

There has been a gradual diminution of exports to the United States in the last year or so, ever since, indeed, the agitation for a higher tariff became pronounced. Thus the exports during the period September, 1920 to July, 1921 totaled 1,255,000 barrels, but for the period from September, 1921, to July, 1922, the exports decreased to 639,000, or nearly 50 percent. Meanwhile the trade with Great Britain has been growing, and during the 10 months ending July of this year the exports totaled 4,224,000 barrels.



By E. I. FARRINGTON

LIKE many other good garden flowers, the fall aster is really a glorified weed. To the farmer, as it grows along the fence rows or in the meadows, it is a weed still; although to the traveler motoring through long stretches of open country it is one of the most charming features of the autumn landscape. It blooms at a time when other flowers are scarce, treading close on the heels of the goldenrod and anticipating somewhat the hardy chrysanthemums.

English Variety Shorter

Europe possesses a species of Michaelmas daisy which is more likely to be dwarfish than most American kinds. It is called Aster Amellus, or sometimes the Italian Starwort.

Blooming rather earlier than the American kinds, it is found in several lovely shades of blue and rose.

The variety is particularly attractive, being soft and velvety.

While the Amellus varieties have not as yet become very well known in this country, they are especially fine for garden use, and because of their rather low-growing habit can be massed in front of the taller American species, although for that matter there are some low-growing American forms which are also desirable for the garden. There are some delightful low-growing Alpine asters which look especially well in the rock garden, and are the earliest to flower.

As new and improved varieties have been introduced they have been given names which are now appearing in

the catalogues, and as with any other flower, the named varieties are the most interesting. The very fact that they have a distinctive name of their own gives them added individuality. Some of the most desirable are Beauty of Colwall, the first double hardy aster ever produced, having a very pleasing shade of lavender; Climax, with large, bright violet flowers two inches across; Miss Willmott, semi-double and pale lavender; Glory of Colwall, pale lavender and very large; Mrs. S. T. Wright, a large rosy purple; Feltham, blue with large, clear blue blossoms; Elegans, with graceful sprays of soft lavender blossoms; and White Spray, the character of which is indicated by its name. Then in the Amellus section King George, a very deep blue, and Beauty of Ronsdorf, with very large heliotrope-colored flowers, are especially fine.

Easy to Cultivate

One feature of the hardy asters which recommends them to the average garden maker is the fact that they are of the easiest cultivation. They can be grown successfully in almost any soil or situation, although most kinds thrive best in a sunny and somewhat dry location. The New England aster and the aster cordifolius will grow amazingly well in partial shade, and love a little moisture.

Altogether the asters, whether wild or cultivated, whether growing along the fence rows, in the open field or in the garden inclosure, stand out so bravely and with such good cheer among the fallen leaves of autumn that they establish a friendly feeling in the breasts of all nature lovers, equalled by few flowers that bloom when the gardens and fields are full of color.

MARK COLLAPSE HITS SWISS HARD

Government Aids Policy Holders in German Companies

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The collapse of the German currency has had disastrous effects for Swiss holders of policies in German insurance companies.

These companies did a very large business, especially in German Switzerland, before the war, and it is estimated that there are 30,000 persons insured to the value of 470,000,000 Swiss francs.

Some time ago the German companies were more or less officially declared insolvent and the amount which they owed in Switzerland stated in German marks amounted to a fabulous sum.

The Federal Council was obliged to intervene, and negotiations have been proceeding for a considerable time between representatives of the Swiss and German governments.

Various proposals have been put forward and at length agreement has been reached. Both governments have come to the aid of the Swiss policy holders on the following lines: In future, for each policy held with a German company, the sum assured will be divided into two parts, the first being paid in cash and the second postponed, being represented by a bond carrying interest at 3½ per cent per annum.

The Swiss sections are henceforth to be completely distinct from the German, separately managed and liquidated, and everything received from Switzerland, premiums and interests, will be set aside exclusively for Swiss policy holders.

Future premiums will not be used to cover the present deficit, but for a new capital to be guaranteed by securities deposited in Switzerland.

To cover the deficit there is to be created a German-Swiss relief fund, with headquarters at Berne. Two-thirds of the fund will be provided by Germany and one-third by Switzerland.

The Swiss portion will be limited to 33,330,000 francs, and Switzerland's portion will not be deposited until Germany has fulfilled her obligations.

It is hoped that the bonds will be able to be repaid in 20 to 25 years from the date of issue. They are guaranteed by a mortgage of 20,000,000 francs on the buildings of the German companies.

The policy holders will have to bear their share in the arrangement, inasmuch as 15 per cent of the value of the bonds will be deducted on final repayment.

The German Government will take an annual tax of 9 percent on the production of the German companies, of which two-thirds will be allocated to the Swiss fund. After the amortization of the bonds a part of the tax will serve to repay the advances made by the Swiss Government.

Such is the outline of the agreement which has yet to be ratified by Parliament in each country.

TINY OCEAN ISLAND PAYS ITS WAR BILL COMPUTED AT £3724

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Ocean Island, a tiny dot in the Pacific just below the Equator, has paid its share of the cost of the World War and closed the account. Many larger countries would be glad to be able to say as much. The bill was not a very large one in comparison with the war bills of Britain and the United States, for example, but the New Zealand De-

partment of Finance has paid its share of the cost of the World War and closed the account.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which is the largest women's organization in the world, has found some way of expressing in government those ideals and ideas which animated them in their struggle for the vote. That is not a sex issue. It never has been. But from their necessarily detached attitude, women have gained a perspective on affairs which makes them intolerant of political ill, and of involved, delayed methods of legislative action, which they must put into effect now in the world to profit the greatest extent from their participation in government.

The interest of the Monitor and of the international woman suffrage organizations in the progress of the world.

CUBA TO BE ADVERTISED

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 20—With the appointment of the Department of Commerce and the Presidency a committee representing the leading commercial and industrial organizations of Cuba is raising funds to finance the sending of a commercial mission to the countries of western Europe next spring to extol the merits of the island's products and the culture of its citizens. Conference will be held in Spain, Portugal, France, England, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Italy. If the first mission brings results, similar missions will be organized and sent, first to Central and South America, and next to the Far East.

POLISH PRICES RISE BRINGING STRIKES

Labor Disputes Follow Economic Changes in Cycle—Refugees in Sad Plight

WARSAW, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A new wave of rising prices has broken over the country, bringing in its wake as usual economic strikes. During the harvest a very severe strike broke out among the agricultural laborers which finally ended in compromise. While it lasted it did untold harm, as it took place just in the middle of harvest time.

At the present moment the post office officials have struck. There is every hope that their demands, which in themselves are reasonable enough, will at least be partly granted. The Government's attitude is conciliatory, but the fact is that the whole situation presents a vicious circle.

There is no doubt both the civil servants and the whole class of intellectual workers are underpaid,

whereas the manual workers are comparatively better paid and the peasants and traders in what are called essential commodities are exploiting the community and making large fortunes at their expense. The position of the Government is extremely difficult. In order to pay the officials adequately to their needs a new issue of paper money would have to be printed, and this again leads only to the same vicious circle, as every fresh issue means increased dearness in the country.

The only way out is the cheapening of living, and this again is dependent on international conditions. The Polish mark is exhibiting a slightly rising tendency, but there seems no stability about it. Trade has improved, the sugar beets stand excellently, the corn harvest though not as good as last year, is quite fair. The long ministerial crisis is happily over and although election agitation has begun and is likely to increase in violence there is no lack of order in the country. In fact the work of reconstruction and of building up the State goes on normally.

The worst conditions now are on the eastern frontier, where re-emigrants from Russia have returned to their ruined homesteads, where not a trace remains of their former buildings.

They are living in trenches and, being deprived of all means of subsistence, are dependent on the charity of their neighbors. It is in this district that members of the American and English Society of Friends are carrying on their humane work and earning the lasting gratitude of those whom they succor.

EASY TO CULTIVATE

One feature of the hardy asters which recommends them to the average garden maker is the fact that they are of the easiest cultivation.

They can be grown successfully in

almost any soil or situation, although most kinds thrive best in a sunny and somewhat dry location.

The New England aster and the aster cordifolius will grow amazingly well in partial shade, and love a little moisture.

Altogether the asters, whether wild or cultivated, whether growing along the fence rows or in the garden inclosure, stand out so bravely and with such good cheer among the fallen leaves of autumn that they establish a friendly feeling in the breasts of all nature lovers, equalled by few flowers that bloom when the gardens and fields are full of color.

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The six men came to New Zealand and went into training with the Dominion forces. Three were declared unsuited for military service before the end of their training and were returned to their island home.

The other three went to the front.

When the New Zealand authorities undertook the settlement of war accounts after the Armistice the cost of Ocean Island's share in the victory was calculated. The bill was sent to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Administration, which includes Ocean Island in its sphere and it has been paid in full.

The Defence Department mentions that of the three islanders who went to the front, one gained commission rank, while another became a sergeant.

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SCHICK PROTEST MADE IN NEW YORK

Education Board Urged to Assist in Ending Medical Interference in School and Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The board of superintendents of the New York City Department of Education gave a hearing Thursday to H. B. Anderson, representing the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, who made a request that the Department of Education protest against the sending of nurses into homes of school children to induce parents to have their children operated upon or otherwise medically treated. Mr. Anderson also requested the Department of Education to remove its name from the "Circular to Parents," with reference to the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin.

Specialists Disagree

Mr. Anderson aroused considerable interest at the hearing by quoting numerous reputable medical authorities to show that if a group of 100 children with enlarged tonsils was submitted to seven specialists, no agreement could be reached among them as to the indications for operation. It was also shown that leading medical authorities are protesting against the recommendations now being made for the wholesale removal of tonsils and adenoids. Such operations were described as serious, sometimes producing "dangerous complications." Also it was brought out that in many instances a child is made worse instead of better, the original cause of the growth not being removed. All of this indicates that the removal or non-removal of tonsils and adenoids is a most controversial subject even among noted throat specialists. Consequently, nurses should not, Mr. Anderson said, be permitted to enter homes of school children for purposes of influencing parents.

Mr. Anderson contends that the homes should be safeguarded against all unnecessary invasion by governmental authorities. He referred to objections raised two years ago when the proposal was made to provide "teachers of home nursing." It was then brought out that "at the rate we are going, the mothers in New York City must be kept busy answering the doorbell ring by the succession of visiting teachers, visiting nurses, home-nursing teachers, probation officers, and all sorts of persons making off their business to visit the home to tell parents how to bring up their children."

Schick Test Discussed

In discussing the Schick test it was shown by Mr. Anderson that diphtheria, according to medical authorities, was considered to be primarily disease of pre-school age, only approximately 15 per cent of supposed cases being with children of school age. He quoted a well-known physician as saying that about 5 per cent of children inoculated against diphtheria are rendered miserable enough to stay at home at least one day, a few thereby losing two days from school. At that rate, assuming that the tests were applied to all the children, it would mean 20,000 children being required to absent themselves from the New York City public schools for one day, and some for two days.

Attention was called to failures of the Schick test as a preventive, while a number of medical authorities were quoted as showing conclusively that the test was not to be relied upon as an absolute guard. It was also brought out that many reputable doctors question the advisability of undertaking to carry out this test in public schools.

Mr. Anderson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the close of the hearing that the board of superintendents of the Department of Education gave him no indication what action would be taken in the matter.

READING METHODISTS OBSERVE CENTENNIAL

READING, Pa., Oct. 10.—Progress of Methodism in Reading over a period of 100 years reviewed in the Memorial Methodist Church of the Holy Cross this week.

The last century witnessed the founding of Methodism in Reading by two young men from Lancaster, the installation of the Rev. Henry Boehm as the first pastor, the growth of the original old church to the present edifice and the coming and going of

53 pastors who have served the denomination. The present minister is the Rev. Dr. W. H. Lindemuth. He is a son of the Rev. Jerome Lindemuth, who was pastor of the congregation from 1863 to 1865. Dr. Lindemuth has made elaborate preparations for the observance of the centennial.

A feature of the mid-week prayer service will be an address by Bishop T. B. Neely, who was pastor from 1882 to 1885.

BUILDING EXPERTS TO PASS ON CODE

Draft for Pennsylvania Will Be Submitted to 10 Leaders

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—The State Industrial Board's draft of a state building code will be submitted to 10 leading building experts of Pennsylvania by Clifford B. Connelly, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, at a meeting here Oct. 17. Final action on the code before it is submitted to public hearings is scheduled at that time.

The committee which will consider the new code consists of George H. Danforth, representing the Pittsburgh Building Code Commission; Charles T. Ingham, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce; E. F. Welsh, State Building Trades organization; John Molitor, bureau of housing, State Department of Health; Edwin Clark, chief of the building inspection, Philadelphia; Robert J. Cochran, chief of the bureau of building inspection, Pittsburgh; Michael Malloy, chief building inspector, Wilkes-Barre; Dr. Knickerbocker Boyd, Philadelphia, representing the architects; Edgar Weimer, Lebanon, chairman of the state building code commission, and Prof. C. G. Dunnells of Carnegie Institute of Technology, representing the Builders Exchange, Pittsburgh.

The code, as drafted, is a composite of municipal regulations governing inspection of buildings. Experts along special lines will be selected by Mr. Connelly to go over various sections and the tentative draft will be subdivided and the members of the committee will act individually as subcommittees.

OFFICERS FORM NEW ASSOCIATION

Philadelphia "Sector" of Army of United States to Be Started

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—A committee to perfect the organization and arrange for a charter for the Philadelphia Sector or Unit of the Association of the Army of the United States was appointed at a recent meeting in this city. This is the organization now forming through the country to which officers of the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserve are eligible.

Its purpose, as set forth by the organizers, is to promote a feeling of "true patriotism and to foster the one-army spirit."

The regular army was represented at the meeting by Col. Edward Carpenter, Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Allen and Major Charles G. Mortimer; the national guard by Maj.-Gen. William G. Price Jr.; Col. R. M. Brookfield, Col. J. W. Study, Col. George Thayer, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Zierdt and Major William W. Bodine, and the organized reserve by Col. J. Frank Berger, Lieut.-Col. Percy Musgrave, Lieut.-Col. C. D. Young, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Hubbard, Major S. B. Scott, Lieut. Richard Gimbel and Lieut. James Francis Ryan.

A general meeting, to which all those eligible, will be invited, will be held Thursday night at the Squadron Armory in this city. The Philadelphia sector includes this and surrounding counties, including Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware.

GENERAL UNREST PREVAILS IN LABOR CIRCLES IN FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 10.—(By The Associated Press)—General agitation and unrest prevails in the labor organizations throughout France due to the modification of the eight-hour regulation for marine employees, recently promulgated by the Minister of Marine. The Labor unions now demand the enforcement of the eight-hour day in other classes of labor.

The Printers' Union has given notice to its employees that the union will not condone hereafter, the practice of its members of working overtime at the ordinary tariff. The employers affirm that owing to the

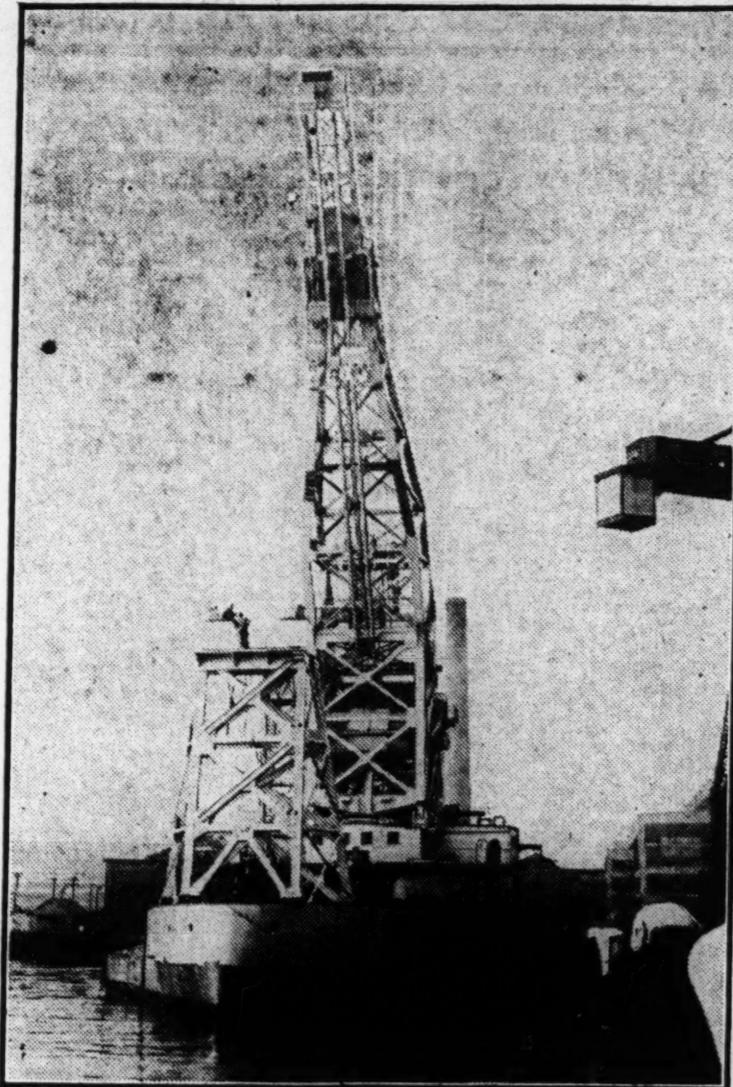
LIBRARY TRUSTEES TO DISCUSS MANAGEMENT AT CONVENTION

Pennsylvania Association Prepares Features for Annual Meeting on October 24

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 10.—(By The Associated Press)—The business end of library management, carried on by the trustees of the institutions, will be a feature of the annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association here Oct. 24 to 27. For the first time in this state the trustees of representative libraries will meet to discuss library problems and a special session for this purpose is planned for Oct. 25, at which steps will be taken to form a permanent organization.

The general sessions of the library association will begin Tuesday night, Oct. 24, with the president's greeting by Anna A. MacDonald of the Library Extension Division of the State Library, Harrisburg. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be devoted to business sessions, talks by various librarians and library experts and general discussions.

A college, university and seminary section meeting is scheduled for Thursday forenoon, a school and normal school section Friday afternoon and a meeting of special library representatives on Wednesday, the day



Photograph © by Keystone View Company, New York

Old Battleship Becomes World's Only Crane Ship

Rejuvenated Kearsarge, Minus Its Trim Lines, and Cumbered With a Swinging Arm Capable of Lifting 250 Tons, Prepares for Its New Career Afloat

scarcity of compositors, wages are not limited to 3½ francs per hour, which is the scale rate, but have been increased to 4 francs an hour in many cases. It is pointed out that the printers are receiving a nine-hour pay for an eight-hour day. The employers contend that the extra hour should not be paid and for this reason time and one-half for overtime should not be demanded.

The practice of disregarding the eight-hour day by the consent of the workers is quite general in French workshops.

MEXICO TO CHANGE JUDICIARY SYSTEM

Reorganization Will Be Effected by Amending Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A plan, involving amendment of the Constitution, has been worked out for the reorganization of the Mexican judicial system, according to advice received here. The present Supreme Court of that country has been held to exert a deterring influence upon efforts being made to bring about better relations between Mexico and nations whose citizens have interests there.

Investigation by the Department of Justice into the Mexican judicial system is said to have revealed inefficiency and corruption, and to have prompted President Obregon to undertake a general reorganization.

One of the changes effected by the Constitution of 1917 with respect to the judiciary of Mexico was a provision for life tenure of office by justices of the Supreme Court. This provision was to have gone into effect in 1923. Investigation by the justice department of the judicial system convinced President Obregon of the inadvisability of permitting judges to be chosen for life, and this is understood to have been one of his chief reasons for seeking a Constitutional Amendment along the lines previously set forth.

Under the plan proposed, Supreme Court judges would be elected by the Senate from among candidates selected by the Legislatures of the various states, the Chamber of Deputies making the selections for representatives from the federal district and the territories. The Senate selections would then be submitted to the Executive, who would have the power of veto. Circuit and district judges would be chosen by the Supreme Court. The number of judges would be increased from 11 to 15, with five alternates and the period of service would be for six years. Candidates would be required to have 10 years' experience in Mexican courts.

Amy, navy and police airplanes will fly over the steamer as she enters the harbor. Gen. John J. Pershing, officers of the American Legion and civic leaders will greet the visitors at the Battery.

Mayor John F. Hylan will receive the delegation at City Hall, after which they will parade up Fifth Avenue and then board a special train for Washington.

KEARSARGE MADE INTO A CRANE SHIP

Old Battleship to Give New Service in Unique Capacity

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10 (Special)—The old battleship Kearsarge, once a first-class fighting craft with trim lines, has lost its identity. Cut down to the main deck, with "water blisters" riveted to its sides to make the craft wider and "squat" enough to supply the resistance required for lifting heavy loads, the Kearsarge has been made over into a crane ship, the only one in the world.

It is a queer-looking craft this one-time battleship has become. No longer does the ship itself engage the eye, for the massive crane that it carries towers far above the ungainly lines of the remodeled vessel. This huge swinging arm is riveted to its sides to make the craft wider and "squat" enough to supply the resistance required for lifting heavy loads, the Kearsarge has been made over into a crane ship, the only one in the world.

Few cranes on land are capable of hoisting into the air a heavier load than will this unique floating crane, capable as it is of tugging from its moorings an object weighing 500,000 pounds.

NAVY TO WELCOME FOREIGN VETERANS

Destroyers to Meet Their Ship Off New York Harbor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A squadron of navy destroyers went out to sea today to meet the steamer La Lorraine, bringing war veterans of seven European countries to the United States to attend the national convention of the American Legion at New Orleans, La. The destroyers will escort the French steamer to this port, reaching quarantine early tomorrow morning.

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Under the plan proposed,

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Miss Isadora Duncan

Interprets Tchaikowsky

New York, Oct. 9

Special Correspondence

MISS ISADORA DUNCAN, the dancer, appearing in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon with an orchestra, Nathan Franko, conductor, interpreted, illustrated, paraphrased, symbolized, visualized—a new word ought to be invented to describe it—Tchaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony and "Marche Slave." Though alone in the dance, she had an important associate, and 50 important associates, for that matter, in the music. They were the conductor and the orchestral performers. To show her recognition of their importance, whenever the audience bestowed applause, Miss Duncan compelled Mr. Franko and his men to share it; him, by reaching over the platform, shaking his hand, and even turning him around to the house and patting him on the head; then, by a gesture which included the whole long line, from brass instrument players to double basses, and once by a pantomime command that they stand up.

What other dancer besides Miss Duncan makes the sound of the instruments of anything but mechanical significance? A person not interested in music can hardly be imagined as interested in her; or, to put the case the other way around, a person interested in her can hardly be imagined not becoming interested after a while in music. For this reason, it may be all a mistake to speak of Miss Duncan's dancing as Greek. Necessarily it cannot be a mere revival of something ancient, but must be a thorough-going novelty, else it would not hold such a close relation as it does to music, which is a modern art.

The throng of people in Carnegie Hall at the matinee displayed enthusiasm tempered with seriousness. A simple note of their attention and approval must suffice for praise of her Tchaikowsky interpretations. For the present time is too early for valuation of Miss Duncan, inasmuch as before praise must come analysis; and nobody has yet taken her work completely to pieces and told of what material it is made. Admiration, however, is possible. And what remarkable achievements this artist has made! She has caused the dancing of the whole world of the theater and the platform to change. She has had imitators; and none of them survives, probably because they never got at her purpose. She gave the Russian Ballet the first hint of the reform under which it built up a new repertory and took Europe and America captive. Even that has run its course and has nearly disappeared from the stage, perhaps because it did not perfectly comprehend her methods.

She remains, and today we see her picturing the emotional content of a

W. P. T.

Maine Music Festival

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 9.—The twenty-sixth annual Maine Music Festival opened tonight in the Exposition Building with Mile. Lucrezia Bori and Dmitry Dobkin as soloists, under the direction of William R. Chapman. The chorus of 600, composed of men and women from throughout the State, and the orchestra, from the New York Philharmonic Society, completed the list of performers. Mile. Bori appeared in a group of Spanish songs in costume, as her last number.

Ten weeks of municipal open-air opera, with seven performances each week, will be provided in St. Louis, Mo., for the summer of 1923, directors of the Municipal Theater Association have announced. Heretofore eight weeks, with six performances each week, has been the program. The season will open the last week in May and continue into the first week in August.

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W. P. T.

of expression that I am able to keep my work a part of the ensemble effect of a performance.

Expression means response to one's own thoughts and emotions and the thoughts and emotions of others, and these responses will be just right only when the player is thinking in terms of life rather than merely in terms of acting. It is necessary to make this distinction because of the narrow meaning that the word acting has for many persons. Actually the word means everything that expression or any other synonym can. Good acting means being honest with oneself and with the audience, a characterization salted with common sense, which means human, acting that is candid, not candied."

Miss Larrimore is alert to the need of keeping up the spontaneity of a performance. Thus she has found two seasons in "Nice People" not monotonous. There are always new things to be discovered about a character as a result of observation. Her visit to England some months ago was fruitful in a more vivid visualization of the manners of the flapper of the horsey set who was the central figure in "Scandal," when she made her recent revival of that comedy.

Miss Larrimore is to have a new comedy before the season ends, selected from two that are being written for her—one by Jack Lait, the other by Catherine Chisholm Cushing.

E. C. S.

The circumstances that the combined Rotary Clubs of America have just presented a portrait of Edwin Booth to Stratford-on-Avon recalls the fact that the distinguished tragedian paid three professional visits to England. The first occurred 61 years ago, when he appeared as Shylock at the Haymarket Theater. After his London season he toured the provinces; and at Manchester he played Hamlet to the Laertes of Henry Irving, and Romeo to the Juliet of Mrs. Charles Calvert. Booth's second visit to England was made in 1880. During this engagement he assumed a long round of Shakespearean characters at the Princess's Theater; and in the following summer he made a landscape in the history of the Lyceum by alternating Othello and Iago with Irving. The cast was specially memorable, for it included Ellen Terry as Desdemona, and William Terriss as Cassio. Perhaps, however, what made it particularly interesting was that the small part of Roderick fell to a young actor who was even then dreaming of becoming a playwright. That young actor is now the distinguished dramatist, Sir Arthur Wing Pinero. The last time Booth appeared in England was during December, 1882.

"Surely there is something wrong with a dramatic scene that is not humorous as well as pathetic. Life is always that sort of a blend. Of course I'm not the discoverer of that fact, but I like to use it to justify my own inclination to discover the amusing side of solemn people. They tend to get so prosy, and anyway they are funny even if they don't know it. A great many people will never think of Hamlet again as a gloomy Dane. They have seen Forbes-Robertson act him. I hope David Warfield will still be the comedian in playing Shylock. Certainly there are plenty of laughs in his lines as Shakespeare wrote them, and we shouldn't forget the idea of high comedy acting as a means of causing an audience to laugh and weep in the same instant. Such acting Barrie demands. So does Arthur Sheldon. There is a dramatist, one of the few who know life as well as the theater, and so can write for the actor. Avery Hopwood is gifted, and yet he devotes all his time to his work. He does not rely on his facility, for that would mean shallow writing.

"There is an old truism in the theater that the actor who can believe in what he is doing can make the audience believe in it. The only difficulty is to believe in a rôle unqualifiedly. First it must be a real character, and they are scarce, outside the works of geniuses. Then the player must become one with the character in order to project it with a due sense of reality. In a word, acting is expression when it is lifelike. Or so I am convinced. Certainly it is only by means

style of journals of 100 years ago.

of his achievements in the field of book-making, has announced the launching of a new quarterly magazine, to be called the Criterion. He promises a most enticing list of contributors and explains that he will offer the work of writers of other countries, in translation. The Criterion will include longer and more carefully "considered" articles, affecting the more leisurely and scholarly mines, was razed. In the same room

piece of music like the "Pathetic" symphony with a simplicity, as far as step and pose are concerned, of a child. The word "technique" does not enter into discussions of her dancing, as it does in those of Mme. Pavlova, for example. But, notwithstanding her simplicity of motion, we see her expressing earnest meditativeness in the first movement of the symphony and abounding mirth in the second with a subtlety of manner that defies all words.

Mischa Elman in Recital

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence) Mischa Elman, the violinist, appearing at the Hippodrome tonight, played with Josef Bonime as his accompanist, some long and short solo pieces, and played with Miss Liza Elman, as capital-letter assisting artist. Franck's sonata for violin and piano in A major, from the notes. An old-school work on his program was the Vivaldi-Nachez concerto in G minor, which he presented with that rich tone and deliberate manner which distinguish him above other violinists as a performer of the classics.

Not a note but had its full amount of sonority, not a phrase but had its complete breadth of outline, not a melody but had its proper proportion of lightly and heavily shaded measures. The reading exercise from Franck could hardly be called an extraordinary exhibition, considering it was Elman's not to stand at the violin desk. But the opening and closing movements of that golden composition have their charm, under whatever circumstances rehearsed.

Great artists and great crowds are the rule on Sunday nights at the Hippodrome; and this evening's story, according to regular rule, is of a first-class man applauded by a large audience.

W. P. T.



Courtesy of P. W. French & Co.

Carved Oak Overmantle and Panelling From Hamilton Palace, Hamilton, Scotland

Art-in-Trades Club Inaugurates Exhibition of Interior Decoration

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The first annual exhibition of the Art-in-Trades Club has been installed on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and is the first of its kind to be seen in New York, aiming at the presentation of decorated and equipped rooms and wall groupings where the individual objects are correlated in the particular suitability of the completed scheme.

This club is an organization of some four hundred and fifty decorators, designers, and manufacturers of home furnishings in New York City, and has been in existence for seventeen years. It exists for the promotion of good fellowship and cooperation among the workers in this field, and this exhibition, which is absolutely non-commercial in every respect, is a proof that such an impulse dwells in these ranks.

The main idea of the Art-in-Trades Club is to exemplify publicly what professional decoration of the highest type means today and to show the remarkable advance in taste and knowledge in home furnishing which has taken place during the past decade. Harry Wearne, the president of the club, spoke of the spontaneous enthusiasm among the members which had made possible an undertaking of the size and scope of this exhibition and how love of the beautiful had brought the members into an aesthetic partnership for an affair which undoubtedly will become one of greater importance each year. It is Mr. Wearne's belief that future generations will come to look upon the contribution to the growing good taste of the community by the decorators and designers of our day as one of the most far-reaching consequence; also, that few today quite realize how far this development has gone and the incredibly short time it has taken.

The sequence of rooms and alcoves which have been erected on the Waldorf-Astoria roof are allotted to the exhibiting members of the club and while a great variety of period and design are assembled together, the continuity of high artistic achievement remains unbroken. No detail seems to have been too small for consideration in working out this exhibition. Here are to be studied completely appointed interiors, grouped displays of the decorations and furnishings which are part of the modern home, together with the allied arts of mural painting, tapestry and rug making, sculpture, stained glass, ornamental iron work, etc.

The most important exhibit is the paneled oak room, once the old state breakfast room from Hamilton Palace, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, which has been set up here by P. W. French & Co. This paneling is of the greatest dignity and mellow beauty and dates from the last quarter of the seventeenth century. It was designed by James Smith, a leading Scottish architect of that time. The carved overmantle is a sumptuous piece of work by Grinling Gibbons, having in the center the Hamilton arms. This room is one of a series of eight which were brought to the United States when the Hamilton Palace, which was discovered a few years ago to be situated over some valuable mines, was razed. In the same room

is a Queen Anne cabinet which is a marvel of inlaid woods, as luminous as some old painting, and in perfect preservation. Its freshness and unbroken condition is a happy refutation of the prevailing belief that an "antique" must resemble an advanced stage of disruption and decay.

From W. & J. Sloane comes a complete paneled room of the early American type, simple in design, of perfect proportions, and of a softness of old wood. Here is the direct descendant from the more ornate English prototype. A Duncan Phyfe cabinet, comfortable chairs and sturdy tables of the period, a Gilbert Stuart portrait, old prints, make this room a most inviting place to linger and plan along such lines for oneself. Every piece of furniture is from the Sloane workshops and is a tribute to modern craftsmanship.

A room of similar type has the old paneling enriched with an applied design in dull gold and color in the Chinoiserie style by E. A. Belmont; sofas covered with fine needlework, charming gray-green jade plaques mounted as shades for mantle lights, richly decorated screens are some of the notes in this harmonious interior which is done in collaboration with the Bristol Company and Costikyan & Co. Near the entrance to the exhibition is an imposing wrought iron gateway designed and executed by Edwin F. Caldwell & Co., the structural and artistic elements being so balanced that great delicacy becomes heroic compatible with strength; birds, foliage, and purely decorative motives are involved in the composition which is a modern free rendering of the graceful iron work of the Italian renaissance.

The long gallery, about which the various exhibits are grouped, is hung with eighteenth century East Indian hangings of great beauty and effectiveness. The designs are painted by hand on cotton, usually following the "Tree of Life" motif with multiple variations; some are enriched with fine gold work done in a manner which is called now one of the "lost arts." A model of an Elizabethan barge, designed and executed by Henry B. Culver, hangs here and makes a note of rich color with its polychrome and gold.

Tapestries old and new, add to the decorative effectiveness of the exhibition, many superb examples from well-known collectors having been lent. Interesting examples of modern

achievement in this line are to be seen from the Herter Looms, and the Edgewater Tapestry Looms, Inc. A loom from the latter shop has been set up and a skilled weaver demonstrates the intricacies of the art. Three hundred and seventy-four colors are available and are produced in just the same way as in ancient times. Lorentz Kleiser, president of the Edgewater company, and to whom goes much of the credit for the success of this exhibition, explained that the entire art of tapestry weaving is performed today exactly as it was 2000 B. C., with the sole exception that the loom is no longer placed vertically but horizontally. It is encouraging to note that there is a growing demand for modern tapestries, in spite of the length of time needed for the execution. Mr. Kleiser is executing a series of 11 tapestries for the Senate lounge of the Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City.

Arthur Todhunter has arranged a plastered room to illustrate the possibilities of the fireplace with its mantel and various accessories. Charles R. Yandell & Co. have an interesting display of leather screens and the Per-

kins

There is a wealth of well-chosen material in "An Introduction to Poetry," by Jay B. Hubbell and John O. Beatty, professors both in a Texas University. The authors have shown an uncommon facility and a discriminating taste in their selections for study. Masefield is here and Noyes and Swinburne; Browning looms large, and the mere moderns are by no means forgotten. Material like this is none so easy to classify, but they have done it well. It is none so easy to explain to the plodding student of poetry, but they have done that well, too. In fact, it is a book that should be of benefit to budding poets, for the most part, because he who runs may read—and read the best.

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INDUSTRIAL TRUCE ASKED IN ENGLAND

Feeling Grows That Strikes and Lockouts Will Not Help to Solve Wage Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 12—Although statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labor indicate a slight improvement all around in the trade of the country, that improvement is not sufficiently marked to justify the Labor Party in making the question of unemployment other than the first plank in its platform.

Unemployment has engaged the attention of that party for many years, and particularly during the present industrial depression. Its attitude may be gathered from the special conference called by the "Council of Action" at the end of 1920, when resolutions were passed condemning the Government for its delay in bringing about peace and trade with Russia and calling for the restoration of the economic life of Central Europe. Provision of maintenance for all unemployed, at the rate of 40s. a week for householders and 25s. for single men and women also was sought. Extravagant as the above figures now appear, they were regarded as altogether too grotesque when first publicly advocated, except in Communist circles, where the demands ranged higher in many instances than the full trade union rate of wages.

In view of the approaching municipal elections in November, which will be fought chiefly upon the question of unemployment, it is just as well to recall the above figures.

The Government, by extension of periods for which unemployment benefit was to be paid, has traveled rather further in the direction of the Labor Party program than was thought possible when that program was submitted. But it has not touched the fringe of the problem itself, so far as providing work goes, with the single exception of the making, repairing, and widening of roads.

Fewer Labor Disputes

Perhaps the most cheerful figures which Whitehall has to reveal are those dealing with trade disputes, indicating, as they undoubtedly do, that there has been a general movement in favor of more moderate counsels, that in the conflict between the right and left wings of trade unionism, the balance of strength has been gradually but surely inclining toward the right. Still there are those who argue that the keynote of the situation is the exhaustion, not merely of unions funds, but of the workers themselves.

It is difficult to ascertain to what extent this new conciliatory attitude lends itself to proposals for an industrial truce. There is ample evidence, however, that the extremists do not intend to let matters shape their course. They already have taken the field, and numerous and fierce are the resolutions of protest and condemnation that have reached union headquarters. Although the anathema of the extremists has been directed at Arthur Henderson because of his contribution on the subject to the Labor Magazine, an organ published from the Labor Party headquarters, it was Frank Hodges who first raised the question in a series of articles to a north country paper.

Both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hodges realize, as indeed does every responsible trade union official with whom the problem is discussed, that what industry needs as much as anything at the present time is stability, industrial peace guaranteed over a certain period, to enable its organizers to take a long look ahead and map out ambitious programs of reconstruction.

Engineering Work Needed

As a prominent Labor leader explained to the writer, "You cannot hold up the ordinary normal activities of the world for four or five years without having to make it up sometime, somewhere, somehow. The world is simply crying aloud for engineering construction, and the first step is to put the engineers in touch with the work, with instructions to get on with their job."

Much of the criticism leveled against the proposal for an industrial truce appears to be based upon a faulty analysis.

For the success of the proposition depends entirely on matters of detail, the institution of machinery for readjusting wages from time to time as industry recovers and prosperity returns. No one with humane feelings would offer a truce based upon present standards, so low in many mining districts that the wages of coal diggers have to be augmented by grants from the Board of Guardians.

The most the workers could obtain from such a truce, says one critic, would be a "guarantee that for the 10 years they would be no worse off than they are now." But Mr. Henderson has met that point, by proposing that: "Existing rates of wages be stabilized as basic, with the present level of the cost of living registered as 'normal' wages to rise automatically and periodically in agreed fixed ratio to increased production in each industry, so as to insure to the workers a fair share of the fruits of restored prosperity."

The proposition is simply bristling with difficulties, but none of these are insurmountable and they can be overcome if both sets of disputants can forget for the time being their individual interests, and set themselves to the task of reorganization in the true spirit of citizenship.

Very little help is to be gained by pointing to the recent engineering dispute, for instance, as demonstrating the futility of joint committee to reach agreement by "mutual consent."

POLISH JEWS UNABLE TO AGREE UPON BLOC

WARSAW, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—There is no sign of improvement in the situation which has arisen between the Zionists and the Agudah on the one hand and the



The Docks of Liverpool From the Air

Photocrom Aerial

Liverpool Seeks to Swell Again Its Shrunken Trade

Mersey Docks and Harbor Board Reduces Rates and Dues in Competition With Southampton

Liverpool, England

Special Correspondence

THE Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, which controls the trade of the great port of Liverpool, has just taken a step which will affect shippers all over the world and which is expected to go a long way toward reviving the languishing trade of the first port of the United Kingdom. Rates and dues on ships entering and clearing from the Mersey have been reduced to an amount estimated at 178,000 pounds sterling, which, added to earlier reductions made this year, will total about 194,000 pounds a year.

This step has not been taken too soon, for it has been evident for some time that the general state of trade demanded it and the cheaper rates levied by other ports made it imperative sooner or later. The Dock Board has a monopoly of dock accommodation in Liverpool, unlike the Thames dock authorities, and has the power to fix dues payable on ships and cargoes, and also the charges made by master porters for discharging vessels. Naturally it gets a good deal of the blame for high prices, though it must be conceded that another vital factor in the situation is the cost of labor. That also has begun to come down and an instance is the reduction in the wages of permanent men employed in the warehouses of the port, by two installments of 2s. a week, during the last few weeks.

The docks of Liverpool are admirably situated from the point of view of economy in unloading, and form a great contrast to the docks of certain other ports. They are strung out on a six-mile frontage on the east side of the Mersey, and with their attendant warehouses behind them absolutely cut off the city itself from the river.

Lateral railways and roads provide easy access to the docks and the fact that the warehouses are in the main "uptown," makes it possible in certain circumstances to effect a saving in porters not possible in other ports.

Nevertheless, the Dock Board has

not been content to rest on its oars,

particularly as Southampton is making

a great effort to extend its opera-

tions to include a large part of the

cargo business as well as passenger

transport. In connection with the

transatlantic traffic, which has suf-

fered a decline in Liverpool since the

war, as a result of the transference

to Southampton of the largest Cunard

and White Star Liners, great improve-

ments have been made to the landing

stage for the accommodation of pas-

sengers, and this has involved con-

siderable outlay. Eventually the Dock

Board will expect some return for

these improvements, and it is stated

on good authority that a toll will be

levied on incoming passengers when

once the improvements have been completed. The subject has not yet been fully discussed, so that it is not possible to give details, but it may be taken that the decision to levy a toll in some form or other has been reached.

Ten per cent of the British maritime fleet is lying idle for lack of profitable employment, according to Sir Frederick Lewis, Bart., president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. A look around the docks of any port in the United Kingdom is sufficient to convince the observer that this is so. Liverpool is no exception and the step taken by the dock board will go some way toward bringing down the cost of imported goods to the consumer, should stimulate consumption and therefore give an impetus to freights. In this way, shippers in other countries, although by selling their goods on c. i. f. terms they avoid direct interest in British dock dues, are nevertheless affected. In this connection it may be mentioned that the reductions do not apply in the case of timber, fruit, and general produce. Californian shippers of fruit, canned and dried, and San Francisco and British Columbia distributors of canned salmon, need not expect any benefit yet, therefore, from any increased consumption that may result from the reductions made. The turn of these commodities may come later.



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AMERICAN STUDENTS ARE EXCHANGED WITH SCANDINAVIAN LANDS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Hamilton Holt, Chairman of the Board of the American Foundation, and Esk Möller, the chief cashier, have during their visit to Scandinavia laid the foundation for extended work within the purport of the foundation, increasing the intellectual intercourse between the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

The foundation owes its existence to the munificence of Niels Poulsen, who was a poor Danish boy when he came to America, but who was successful there. At present some 20 Scandinavian students go to the United States every year for five years' study, and a similar number of Americans come to Scandinavia. Able young men are chosen. They do not leave Denmark as the arrow leaves the bow, but as the bee sets out from the hive to return later.

The Foundation desires to extend its work. It wants to send out more students, to increase the lectures delivered, the number of books translated. They want to build a central building in New York, for whose future library a very handsome donation has already been received, and they want to establish branches in many towns.

BRAND WHITLOCK HONORED

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—The King and Queen of the Belgians have invited Brand Whitlock and Mrs. Whitlock to dine with them today, on the occasion of the election of the former Ambassador to Belgium as a member of the Belgian Academy.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BIG CANADA CROP
INSURES PERIOD
OF PROSPERITY

Recovery Shown by Discount on American Money — Paper Industry Expanding

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (Special)—The discount in some communities on American funds, draws attention to the marked financial recovery that Canada has undergone during the last two years. In December, 1920, the discount on Canadian funds was 19.2 per cent. Speaking of the return of the Canadian dollar to par Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal says:

"The banks as a whole are in a comfortable position, as far as liquid assets are concerned. Quick assets on July 31 last were slightly more than 50 per cent greater than the liabilities to the public. There had been a gradual improvement during the preceding months. The result is that the Canadian banks find themselves well able to finance the crop."

Big Grain Crop

September railway traffic returns reflect the heavy grain movement, there having been noteworthy increases in gross earnings during the last week of the month. The Canadian Pacific increase was \$36,000 over the figures for the corresponding month last year, and the Government railways gained \$665,000. This, despite a reduction in freight rates on Aug. 1, indicating that a much larger volume of traffic is being handled.

The grain crop is so large that railway earnings may be expected to show increases over the preceding year well into 1923. From present indications the blockade on American lines will prevent so large a volume of grain moving southward as has gone out in former years. The difficulty experienced by the Canadian roads in getting back cars from the United States is also hampering their operations.

The appointment of Sir Henry Thornton, formerly general manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England, as president of the Canadian National Railways, together with a new board, should mean an improvement in the affairs of the Government system. Still, even under the ablest of management, a road that has \$60,000,000 of fixed charges, which will probably be still further increased by \$8,000,000 this year, has a hard uphill fight, especially when confronted by the competition of so strongly entrenched a system as the Canadian Pacific.

Farmers' Outlook Favorable

As the buying power of the west is of very great importance to the whole country, the following opinion given by the Hon. F. N. Black, Manitoba's Provincial Treasurer, is of value. He says: "I think the situation is quite heartening. This year's crop ought to pay up the back debts of our farmers, and quite likely it will go a long way in the same direction in the other two provinces. The west is quite solvent."

American interests, which have been investing heavily of late in Canadian pulp and paper enterprises, have again come to the fore with a purchase of 500,000 acres of timber land from the Algoma Central Railway, a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Corporation, also an American concern. The price is \$1,500,000.

The Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Company announce that if a favorable power contract can be arranged with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, they will proceed with the building of a \$3,500,000 plant at the head of the lakes.

News-Print Industry

The demand for news print from the United States is not due, as it was in 1920, to an unusually large volume of advertising, but rather to the increase in circulation. News-print machines now in course of erection in this country will add 100,000 tons to the production next year. Present production is at the rate of 1,250,000 tons a year.

The Eddy Company of Hull, Que., is among those about to make important extensions. It had intended to build a \$1,000,000 match factory in that city, but owing to disagreement with the municipal authorities over taxation it has been decided to locate the plant near Deseronto, Ont. It is reported that this will be the largest match factory in the British Empire.

British Columbia lumber interests take an optimistic view of the new American tariff and believe that for them it will be very advantageous. The Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, B. C., recently adopted a resolution advocating reciprocity in certain lumber products with the United States.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

Price range for week ended Oct. 7
STOCKS Net
Sales High Low Last Chg.
65 Bwn Shoe com 62% 60 60 60
5 do pf 98 98 98 +1
20 Cent C&C com 73 73 73
25 Emerson Elec pf 92 92 92
5 First N. Bank 208 208 208
10 Fulton I W com 52% 52% 52% -1
10 do 103 103 103
200 Granite Bl Min. 50 50 50
85 Ham-Bwn Shoe 56% 56% 56% +1
20 Hyd P. B. pf 44% 44% 44% -1
123 Inter Shoe com 62% 62% 64 +1
229 do 116% 116% 116% +1
1250 Mis Port Com. 4% 4% 4% +1
12 Mis Port Com. 79 79 79
146 N. Bk of Com. 147 148 148 +1
600 N. Cany Corp. 70 70 70 70+8%
25 Rice-Skr Bl pf 99 99 99 +1
50 Temtor A. 70 70 70
200 Un Rys com. 24 24 24 -2
225 do pf 14% 13 14% +2
29 War Elec Mfrs 37% 35% 37% +2
85 do Corp pf 86 86 86 -1%

BONDS

1000E Stl&Sub C 5% 80 80 80
5000 Kan C H T 5% 99% 99% 99%
1000 Kenloch Tel 6100% 100% 100% +1
94% do L D Tel 94% 94% 94% -1
1000 Mis Ptc Com. 101 101 101
5000 Stl&Sub R g 5% 70 70 70 +8
17000 do gen ss ct 65 62% 62% +5
1000 do ss 100% 100% 100%
86000 Un Rys 4% 66 66 66 +1%

FRENCH STEEL
BUSINESS GAINS

Increased Output Indicates Recovery From Ravages of War

The resumption of business activities by the French is clearly shown in the increased output of the iron and steel industry, which was so unfavorably affected during the demolition of a great number of blast furnaces and steel plants during the war, says Luther Becker, chief of the iron and steel division of the United States Department of Commerce.

Pig iron production throughout France during the first six months of 1922 aggregated 2,261,017 metric tons, compared with 1,744,644 tons for the corresponding period of 1921 and 1,273,518 tons for January-June, 1920.

Steel production (ingots and castings) advanced from 1,179,998 tons for the first half of 1920 to 1,527,950 tons in 1921 and 2,044,504 tons in 1922 (2,004,412 tons of which were ingots and 40,092 tons castings).

In the middle of 1918 there were 93 furnaces blowing, or about 40 per cent of the total number, with 61 furnaces being repaired or rebuilt. This is a considerable improvement over conditions in January, 1922, when 73 furnaces were active, 93 were inactive, and 64 were under construction or repair.

Reports received recently from Paris say that preparation is being made for the operation of additional furnaces, since business is picking up in practically all lines of the iron and steel industry and many orders are on hand.

Official returns published by the French Ministry of Finance show that gains over last year were made in both the importation and the exportation of iron and steel products into and from France during the first half of 1922. Imports totaled 384,126 metric tons in 1922, an increase of 43 per cent over 1921 although a decrease of 17 per cent from the 1920 figure.

Exports of iron and steel from France during the first half of 1922 amounted to 1,287,414 metric tons, compared with 1,020,507 tons in 1921 and 732,155 tons in 1920. Not included in these figures were 4,328,455 tons of iron ore, which shows the large advance over the 1921 figure of 2,666,428 tons and over the 1920 figure of 1,973,414 tons. This year's shipments of iron ore were chiefly to the Saar Basin (1,332,057 tons), Germany (1,106,058 tons), Belgium (836,331 tons), and the Netherlands (161,511 tons).

GREAT NORTHERN
EARNINGS SHOW
GAIN IN AUGUST

Great Northern's August earnings statement reveals continued improvement in both gross revenue and net operating income. The net was 17.4 per cent ahead of August, 1921, and eight months' net of \$8,248,123, compared with \$933,830 last year.

With four months of peak traffic remaining, the realization of President Ralph Budd's predicted \$10,000,000 gain in net for 1922 is still a question. Despite the satisfactory showing thus far, there remains \$2,745,758 to be gained in the last four months, an average of \$686,439, or 23 per cent over that period of 1921.

This year's marked increase for the first eight months was in part due to abnormally low returns for the corresponding period last year, four months of which showed a deficit. The last four months of 1921 brought in 93 per cent of the year's final net.

Hence, to expect an average monthly increase of \$686,439 for that period of this year may be too optimistic.

The saving in maintenance costs was responsible for the August increase in net. The gain in gross of 2.9 per cent would otherwise have been absorbed by a disproportionate increase in transportation expense, which was 17.5 per cent higher than August, 1921, attributed by officials to strike burdens. The ratio to gross was 40 per cent, compared with 35 per cent last year. The maintenance of way ratio to gross decreased from 14.5 per cent to 13 per cent, and maintenance of equipment ratio from 21.8 per cent to 17.4 per cent.

The operating ratio was 74 per cent, compared with 76 per cent in August, 1921, and 63.7 per cent in July this year.

September loadings shows continuation of traffic improvement. Coal, ore, grain and merchandise movements have yet to pass the peak. The tail wind of a Great Lakes seamen strike would blow good to railroads of this region, giving them the burden of coal carrying, augmenting grain haul, and, if protracted, forcing an all-rail haul on iron ore.

LUMBER BUSINESS
CONTINUES BRISK

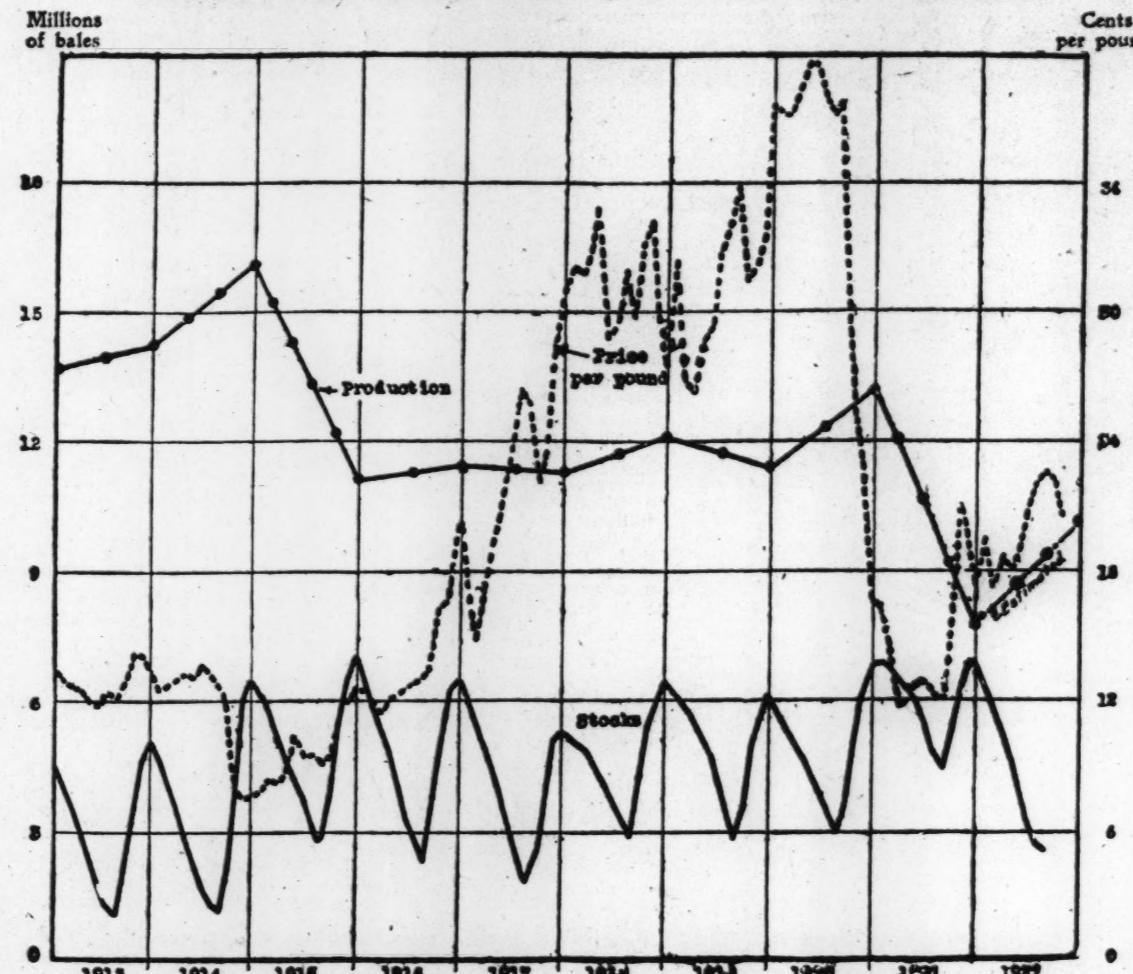
Its weekly lumber market review, the American Lumberman, Chicago, says:

"Business in lumber continues brisk. A significant feature, however, is the shifting in the character of demand.

During the earlier months of this year, and in fact until recent weeks, the bulk of the demand came from retail lumbermen and was for yard stock ordinarily used in the earlier stages of home building. The demand for yard stock recently has shown a decrease, but this decline was compensated for by an increase in demand from industrial consumers, which have come into the market in line with improvement in the various industries.

"The result is that today the keenest demand is for timbers, for car material and for such items of yard stock as are used in completing the construction of homes—including finish and vertical grain flooring. The shifting in demand, of course, has been attended by price adjustments. Certain items of yard stock have recently shown some decline, while timbers, car material, etc., show a steadily firming tendency."

EUROPEAN NEWS DISTURBS COTTON MARKET



The latest Government forecast for the cotton crop of 1922, published on October 3, points to a probable yield of 10,135,000 bales. The Government's estimate in July was a crop of 11,065,000 bales, but subsequently unfavorable weather and ravages of the boll weevil have caused the Department of Agriculture to subject its earlier figures to a downward revision. The condition of the crop as of June 25 was reported as 71.2 per cent, but this has since been lowered to 70 per cent.

Meanwhile, the small crop of 1921 and the increase in world consumption have resulted in a substantial reduction of stocks in warehouses and factories.

The surplus is now at the lowest point since 1917. and if consumption continues at the present rate there

is reason to believe that the carryover at the end of the current crop year will have been reduced below the margin of safety and the consuming establishments may face a temporary cotton famine.

The chart shows very clearly that the sharp break in prices in 1920 was definitely related to the large yield of that year, and that the subsequent rally was in response to the smaller crops of 1921 and 1922.

While the market during the current year has fluctuated considerably as a result of the uncertainties concerning the domestic supply and foreign demand, the net result of the changes has been a higher price level. The Near Eastern imbroglio, however, has had a disturbing effect on prices during the last few weeks.

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SEPTEMBER HAS
A DECLINE IN
UNEMPLOYMENTCompany Strong in Cash and
Still Holds Part of Proceeds
of Last Bond Issue

Reports of financing by the Pennsylvania Railroad originate in quarters not familiar with its present strong fiscal position. Not only is there no financing in sight at present, but there may be no need for financing of any great importance next year.

Railroad repair shops showed the most encouraging increases, adding 11,362 workers, textiles 11,858, iron and steel 11,576, food and kindred products 3,932, miscellaneous 4,695, leather 543, lumber 206, paper and printing 188, and chemicals 195. Seasonal conditions caused a drop of 16,232 workers in the vehicle industry. Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel, through inadequate transportation, showed a decrease of 553 workers.

The report says in part:

"Building construction is maintaining a steady pace in practically all sections of the country. Shortages in building trades are apparent in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Arizona, and California, while a surplus is evident in Oklahoma. Mill workers and factory hands are in demand in New England, Middle Atlantic and Middle Western states. A surplus of granite workers still exists in New England."

WHEAT OPENS
FIRM, BUT SOON
HAS REACTION

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—Wheat declined today soon after a show of firmness at the outset. Initial upturns were ascribed to higher quotations at Liverpool and to bullish views taken of the Government crop report, but prices dropped with corn. The opening, which varied from 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent, was followed by slight gains and then by a moderate setback all around to below yesterday's closing level.

As a result of the bearish showing of the Government report in regard to corn, corn and oats were weak from the opening. After opening 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent, December 61 1/2 to 61 1/4 cent, corn rallied a little, then sagged lower than before.

Oats opened a shade to 1/4 cent, off December 38 1/2 cent, and later underwent a further decline.

Provisions were depressed with corn, notwithstanding firmness of hog values.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

In addition to its strong position in cash and capital funds the Pennsylvania holds securities which have shown a marked increase in value the past year, such as Norfolk & Western, Southern Pacific, Pacific Oil, and other securities. Appreciation in these securities naturally aids to the credit position of the company, and gives it an additional reserve if occasion arises.

Pennsylvania has had a remarkable recovery. Last year pessimistic utterances were heard in many quarters as to its future, but the management was not allowing the property to go to destruction.

Even when the situation appeared worst the officers were at work on a program of reconstruction which would put new activity into the war-tired road whose morale and activities had shriveled under Government domination and political control.

Appraiser of the Port F. J. H. Kracke admitted that the proposition was under consideration, although he asked to be excused from discussing the matter at length.

SHIPBUILDING ORDERS

LONDON, Oct. 9—New Clyde shipbuilding orders include eight refrigerator vessels and three passenger liners.

LONDON LIST
STABLE, BUT
RULES QUIET

LONDON, Oct. 10—Although the stock exchange markets here displayed stability generally today, trading lacked snap. The oil group was quiet and featureless.

Royal Dutch was 39%, Shell Transport 4% and Mexican Eagle 2%. In the home railway department cheerfulness was noted in spots.

Dollar descriptions were inactive around previous levels.

Argentine rails were in demand from investors, with the sentiment confident on good earnings.

Gild-edged investment issues were quiet, but showed firmness. French loans also rallied after they had lost ground. Kaffirs were hard on support from Johannesburg.

Some industrial issues were strong.

Hudson Bay was 7 1-16. The rubber department was well maintained.

London Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL NOTES

Germany's floating debt on Sept. 30 was more than 450,000,000,000 marks.

The tentative 1923 New York City budget is \$339,404,318, an increase of \$6,119,428 over 1922.

Ten New York banks have asked for half of the new United States Government \$500,000,000 loan.

August Canadian pulp and paper exports are valued at \$10,621,278, an increase of \$883,021 over July, and \$1,255,882 over August.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUYING BOOM ON WAY IN COTTON GOODS MARKET

Volume of Business Compares With Height of 1920 Season—Prices Firm

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special) — Primary cotton goods markets continued very active last week and in some quarters the volume of business put through compared favorably with that during the height of the 1920 boom.

The large commission houses were said to have booked the lion's share of the business, with only a comparatively small portion of it going through brokerage circles. There was quite a little trading direct, however, and every section of the market showed in marked degree the evidences of buying confidence fully recovered.

Not only was there quantity buying for the jobbing trade, to cover the numerous demands from the retailers bent on replenishment of depleted stocks, but the garment trades were galvanized into greater than usual activity by the receipt of a flood of long-delayed reorders. Cutters were seeking quick goods for immediate use, and the available stocks of such goods in manufacturers' hands were fairly well cleaned up.

Southern Mills' Long Contracts
There has been some hesitation about advancing prices, manufacturers thinking such a move might stifle the buying boom prematurely. Such business as was done, however, was put through at full market prices and in some instances substantial premiums were asked and paid for long future contracts.

It was chiefly the southern mills, however, that were concerned in the long future business. Some of them accepted contracts covering virtually the balance of their output to the first of the year and occasionally took commitments running well through the first quarter of the new year. The fact that their lower production costs enabled them to show a profit on present ruling levels made them willing to do this.

The eastern mills, with higher production costs, were much more reluctant to sign up for any extended future period, since they figure that prices are bound to rise and they can see no satisfactory profit margin in present prices on many of the leading constructions. For this reason it was hard to buy eastern made goods beyond the first of December, at least so far as the plainer staple lines were concerned.

Finished Goods Demand Strong

Business in finished goods was beginning for the first time to compare in volume with that passing in unfinished fabrics and prices moved up accordingly. Eastern made gingham of the better quality were priced a half to a full cent above last season's figure and the prospect of abnormal output of such goods for some months to come made it easy to get the higher levels. The resistance to high prices which distributors expect to encounter from the consuming public, however, found its reflection in the demand for sub-counts, odd widths, and other sub-standard goods which could be had at a discount from the prices current on standard branded lines, and could be used, therefore, to fill a price niche left by the advance of the higher grade fabrics.

Print cloths figured very large during the week, especially those made in the south. Eastern goods were not so plentiful, and the prices asked were very stiff indeed. Fall River reports sales of nearly 200,000 pieces, the bulk of which consisted of 36-inch goods and of odd widths and counts which were not so readily obtainable in the south.

There were advances of a sixteenth to a quarter of a cent on the 36-inch goods and buyers seemed to assimilate these without the least trouble, there being no noticeable let-up in the trading.

Print Cloth Prices Firm

On 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 80, southern goods were available in certain places as low as 9 cents, but eastern mills were asking 9½ and getting it in quite a number of instances because of the proximity of the mills to the principal New England finishing plants. On 38½-inch 60 by 48s the difference between the southern and the New England mills was only a quarter of a cent, and considerable business was done by the southern plants at 8 cents and by the New England establishments at 8½ cents.

Fine goods were in good demand and the New England plants making this type of fabric were flooded with inquiries, many of which would have developed at once into orders if the mills had been able to promise reasonably prompt deliveries.

Prices, though firm, have not moved up materially as yet, except on certain fancy constructions, on some of the high quality makes and on silk and cottons. Most of the New Bedford cloth mills are now running on a full production basis and have orders covering their product for as many weeks ahead as they care to sell.

Yarn markets, which have been especially slow in reflecting the recovery of demand in the fabric markets, got into their stride in the last week or 10 days, and as a result the spinners have taken more new business than in any similar period since 1920. They have not enough yet to cover a full output, though nearly all the spinning mills are rapidly working toward that end.

Yarn prices have gone up a full cent or more especially on the carded numbers, and the business is rapidly broadening to normal proportions, so that most spinners now expect to be on a normal production basis by the first of the year at the very latest.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS BIG CHECK

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10—The State of Pennsylvania was enriched yesterday by the payment of \$366,633.34 bonus on an increase of capital stock by the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania from \$10,000 to \$110,000,000. This is the largest bonus check of the kind ever received by the State Department.

A statement filed with the notification of increase announced that the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania is taking over the capital stock of the Gulf Oil Company of New Jersey.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans— Boston New York
Renewal rate 5% 5%
One month 4½% 4½%
Year money 4½% 4½%
Customers com. loans 4½% 4½%
Indy cus. col. loans 5% 5½%
Yes. Today yesterday

Bar silver in New York 69½c 69½c
Bar silver in London 35½c 35½c
Metallic dollar 52½c 52½c
Bar gold in London 93½d 93½d
Canadian ex press. (%). 3-32 1-16
Domestic bar silver 99½c 99½c

Lending Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

| | P.C. | P.C. | |
|--------------|------|---------------|----|
| Boston | 4 | Chicago | 4½ |
| New York | 4½ | St. Louis | 4½ |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | Kansas City | 4½ |
| Cleveland | 4½ | Minneapolis | 4½ |
| Richmond | 4½ | Dallas | 4½ |
| Atlanta | 4½ | San Francisco | 4 |
| Amsterdam | 4 | London | 3 |
| Athens | 6½ | Madrid | 5½ |
| Berlin | 8 | Paris | 5 |
| Bombay | 4 | Prague | 5 |
| Brussels | 4½ | Rome | 5½ |
| Bucharest | 6 | Sofia | 6½ |
| Geneva | 5 | Stockholm | 5½ |
| Christians | 5 | Switzerland | 5½ |
| Copenhagen | 5 | Tokyo | 8 |
| Helsingfors | 9 | Warsaw | 7 |
| Lisbon | 7 | Vienna | 9 |

Acceptance Market

| | Spot, Boston delivery. | Prime Eligible Banks— |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 60@90 days | 3½@3½% | 3½@3½% |
| 90@90 days | 3½@3½% | 3½@3½% |
| Under 30 days | 3½@3½% | 3½@3½% |
| Less Known Banks— | | |
| 60@90 days | 3½@3½% | |
| 30@60 days | 3½@3½% | |
| Under 30 days | 3½@3½% | |
| Eligible Private Bankers— | | |
| 60@90 days | 3½@3½ | |
| 30@60 days | 3½@3½ | |
| Under 30 days | 3½@3½ | |

Clearing House Figures

| | Boston | New York |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Exchanges | \$51,000,000 | \$912,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 55,684,592 | 73,000,000 |
| Balances | 19,000,000 | 73,000,000 |
| Exchs. for week | 11,217,243 | F. R. bank credit |
| | 18,920,883 | 49,000,000 |

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

Plan for Strict Supervision of Bank Accounts Abandoned

PARIS, Oct. 9—Business circles are parous of the new Treasury 4½ per cent bonds will be largely oversubscribed. Indications are that applications for at least \$1,500,000,000 will be received.

Large cash subscriptions have already been turned in by leading Wall Street financial institutions, while a considerable volume of maturing government obligations have also been received at the reserve bank in exchange for the new loan.

He favors a fixed arbitrary assessment on business turnovers below a certain figure and a levy on production of certain articles which, by nature or origin, do not lend themselves to retail taxation.

Corporate subscriptions are coming in rather slowly. In most cases an incorporated company may not turn in its application without approval by the directors, which requires time. The new offering will probably not prove so popular with corporations and savings banks and insurance companies having made applications totaling millions of dollars.

The adverse effect of rising costs on the financial problem depends on German payments, the minister declares that during this year expenditure will be 7,000,000,000 francs less than 1921 and the tax income 2,000,000,000 francs.

He asserts the State has raised 125,000,000 francs by loans in the last three years and must raise 20,000,000,000 in 1922. It is evident that the Government is counting greatly on the prospective international conference at Brussels and hope of an international reparations loan.

The Russian department of the Bourse is again booming. Within two months Russian 5s advanced more than eight and Consolidated 4s seven points, while Russian oils gained much more. Baku moving from 190 to 2700, Lianosoff from 270 to 412, Grozny from 715 to 1050, and Platine from 530 to 700.

Weather Outlook

Pressure was high Monday night over New England and the Canadian maritime provinces. This pressure distribution has been attained by showers within the last 24 hours in portions of every state east of the Mississippi River. Unsettled showery weather will prevail Tuesday in the Atlantic states. Although the weather conditions will remain unsettled over a considerable area Wednesday, precipitation will be probably confined to the northeastern states. A rumor that the temperature will not change materially during the next two days.

Official Temperatures

(a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 56 Kansas City 46

Atlantic City 70 Memphis 54

Boston 54 Montreal 46

Bethesda 56 Newark 64

Calgary 56 New Orleans 58

Charleston 84 New York 68

Chicago 56 Philadelphia 72

Denver 40 Pittsburgh 62

Des Moines 58 Portland, Me. 50

Eastport 48 Portland, Ore. 54

Galveston 62 San Francisco 60

Hatteras 78 St. Louis 50

Helena 44 St. Paul 40

Jacksonville 62 Washington 72

HUPP'S STOCK PLAN

Detroit, Oct. 9.—At the annual meeting of Hupp's Motor Car Corporation, stockholders ratified a proposal to require 4,000 shares of preferred stock to be acquired by purchase, 1921 shares of preferred acquired by conversion into common, and 130,320 shares of common stock held in reserve for preferred stock conversion. The capital stock is now 9079 shares of \$100 par preferred and 519,210 shares of \$10 par common, total \$6,100,000.

DIAMONDS IN DEMAND

LONDON, Oct. 10—There is an increasing demand for diamonds, particularly from the United States. Prices have risen 20 per cent.



Photograph © by Harris & Ewing
Conrad E. Spens

CONRAD E. SPENS was recently appointed National Fuel Distributor under an act of Congress providing for the regulation of coal supplies, if need should arise. His prominence as a public official is likely to rise in inverse proportion to the fall of the thermometer.

Mr. Spens is a vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and has spent all his business life in the service of that corporation, rising to his present position from a clerkship in the general offices. He is a traffic expert and has won distinction in the work not only on the Burlington, but through his service in the war. At that time he had charge of the transportation of food supplies, having been associated with Traffic Director Chamberlain and acting under Herbert E. Hoover.

He is of commanding presence, tactful and has a reputation as a fine organizer. He is a native of Princeton, Ill., where he received a common school education, supplemented by a course at the local business college. At 17 he entered the Burlington offices and has been climbing the ladder ever since, passing the rungs of stenographer, correspondence clerk, chief clerk to the traffic manager, assistant-general freight agent, general freight agent, traffic manager and vice-president.

Mr. Spens' duties will be primarily to organize the new governmental service. He has been given 60 days' leave of absence so that he may devote his whole time to the work.

FRENCH FINANCE AFFAIRS BETTER

OVERSUBSCRIPTION INDICATED FOR THE NEW FEDERAL LOAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The new United States Government offering of \$500,000,000 Treasury 4½ per cent bonds will be largely oversubscribed.

Indications are that applications for at least \$1,500,000,000 will be received.

Large cash subscriptions have already been turned in by leading Wall Street financial institutions, while a considerable volume of maturing government obligations have also been received at the reserve bank in exchange for the new loan.

He favors a fixed arbitrary assessment on business turnovers

CORNWALL CLAY BOUGHT BY WORLD

Little Town of Fowey Sells Its Soil to Make China Plates—Also Used in Paper

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is a curious fact that English people know hardly anything about the tin and china clay industries. Both are carried on far from the main stream of industrial life, in the isolated area between the western fringe of Dartmoor and Land's End. While the tin mines are entirely in Cornwall, the china clay beds extend into Devonshire, but the center of the industry is Redruth, in Cornwall, and the richest beds are to be found in the neighborhood of this town.

Consequently during 1921 Cornwall had a double dose of industrial misfortune because, although the china clay trade did not collapse completely, like the demand for tin, the general trade depression reduced orders by more than half. Before the war the rapidly increasing production at the clay works had reached a total of 1,000,000 tons a year. During the war this fell to 400,000 tons, but as prices were high, and many of the workers were in the army, the economic effect of the slump was not felt seriously.

Unemployment Follows

During the boom period after the armistice the demand rose to 700,000 tons a year, but it fell again last year to only 370,000 tons. With all the men back in the industry this meant great unemployment and short time, and many thousands of the workers were able to earn only about £1 a week. This state of affairs continued until recent months, and even now there is much privation in the clay districts. Hope has revived, however, because of a steady but persistent improvement in the demand.

This improvement, it is believed, will in time lead to the stage when the progress which was checked by the war will be resumed, and consequently active preparations for the exploitation of new beds of clay are going forward. Recent investigation has revealed the existence of good clay in districts where its presence was not suspected, and there can be little doubt that in time the industry will be one of great magnitude.

This is easily understood when one realizes the diversity of the uses to which china clay is now put. The manufacture of high class crockery from it is indeed taking a secondary place, from the point of view of the bulk of clay consumed. Large quantities of it are indispensable in the modern processes of paper making.

Used in Linoleum

The clay is also used in the manufacture of textiles, linoleum, and in many chemical processes, so that as the general trade of the world emerges from the present period of stagnation, the output of Cornish clay

will almost certainly increase rapidly. It is this world aspect of the industry which will give it ever greater importance in the economic organization of Great Britain. It is becoming predominantly an export industry, and the value of such an industry in balancing trade accounts when the tendency is for the export of manufactured articles to fall away as world competition increases, can hardly be exaggerated.

The visitor to Cornwall who has not been acquainted with the industry will be surprised if he visits the little town of Fowey, which is the famous Troytown of the books of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. In the harbor of Fowey may be seen ships of from 7000 to 10,000 tons loading up china clay, and there is a constant procession of vessels of all sizes at the rate of three or four a day in a busy season.

China is a great importing country, but other ships carry the cargoes to the paper pulp mills of Sweden and Finland, to the textile mills and potteries of France and Italy, and to Belgium and Holland.

New Problems Met

The industry does not contribute to the preservation of the beauty of the countryside. Great mounds of dirty debris accumulate in the neighborhood of the pits and the washing and refining plants, while the discharge from the washing tanks has turned many a pell-mell stream into a milky white torrent.

Owing to the fact that the washing processes set free certain deleterious elements in the clay the question of the pollution of the rivers and of the coastal waters into which the streams discharge has had to be tackled resolutely by the Cornish authorities.

In this industry as in others, however, there is more and more concentration on systematic research. The production of specially refined clays for particular purposes has made necessary the application of chemical knowledge, so that impurities may be eliminated, and this research is being turned to good account in the matter of preventing pollution of the streams.

SOCIALIST ACCORD LIKELY IN GERMANY

MANNHEIM, Germany, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence)—It looks as though the two German Socialist groups, the Majority and the Independent parties, would after all come to some kind of an agreement, despite their conflicting views.

Both are due to hold their conventions within a few days of each other—the Independents on Sept. 20 at Gera, and the Majority adherents on Sept. 23 at Augsburg.

If both parties agree to an alliance, they will send immediately afterward, delegates to Nuremberg, where it is hoped a final agreement can be reached.

When the Reichstag meets again, about the middle of October, instead of two Socialist parties, there will be at all probability be only one strong Labor party, numbering 180 members.

AMBITION SPANISH POLITICIANS SEE OPPORTUNITY BEFORE THEM

Present Uncertainty Leads to New Groupings and Alignances in Hope That Leadership Lies in That Way

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Spanish political situation deepens, and there is general speculation as to what will happen when the Cortes meets again, as it is assumed it must, despite the proposal of the Count de Romanones that it be not called into session again because he considers it disgraced itself by increasing the salaries of deputies, or the indemnities in lieu of free letter postages as they euphemistically are called. Efforts are being made in various quarters to keep active that public dissatisfaction over this increase—evident when it was authorized—which members voted themselves at the eleventh hour of the last session, and then, as it is said, fled to the hills and seaside to evade the public consequences of their act.

Now, in the north, which is virtually the seat of government—at San Sebastian—during the hot months and is the practice ground of all prominent politicians, the game of groupings and combinations is in full swing and is being carried on with all the affected secrecy and cultivation of the feeling that the fate of Spain depends upon present decisions. The general trend of the political campaign is the consolidation of a Liberal Democratic group in which the Marques de Alhucemas, Santiago Alba and Melquides Alvarez are leading figures.

Main Point of Interest

The main point of interest is not so much who are in this group, which expresses itself most optimistically upon its future prospects of coming to power, but who is left out. The determination seems to be to drop the old Liberal chieftain, the Count de Romanones. Few seem to understand exactly why, but the general idea seems to be that the Count, by personality and experience, would wish to dominate any coalition he belonged to, and that other politicians have decided ambitions of their own.

On a previous occasion, about a year ago, when an attempt was made to form a group including the Count, the latter agreed to serve in a future government under the Marques de Alhucemas, but doubts seem to have arisen since then as to whether such an arrangement would be practical. Whatever the actual facts of the case may be, the Count himself assumes a friendly but detached attitude, and puts it forward that it is he who keeps apart.

It appears that the most enthusiastic member of the new combination, for the time being, is Melquides Alvarez, one-time Republican and now Reformista leader, who is declared to be creeping a fraction of an inch nearer to the Right every day, and is missing no opportunity of giving out

CHINESE ARE EAGER TO ATTEND SCHOOL

Summer Classes Taught by Students Prove Great Success—English a Popular Subject

PEKING, Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Interest in education is no passing phase in China, but is becoming more and more pronounced every year. Definite efforts are being made in Peking to bring better educational facilities within the reach of as many people as possible, that education may no longer be limited to those whose funds make possible a period of instruction at regular schools. These efforts are, moreover, being made by the students themselves, who seem to have deserted their former occupation of intercessors—often short-sighted and untimely—in Chinese politics. Students of Peking schools and colleges have organized and have carried out successfully a system of summer schools which enrolled, during the past summer, fully 5000 students.

Special Classes Formed

Special and night schools, organized, financed, and taught by college and university students, have been started in every government institution in Peking, for the benefit of that class of people which would not otherwise find it possible to get any education. Men and women, children and adults, coolies and their daughters, may all be found together in the same class, anxious to obtain that education which, except for the efforts of the higher students, they would otherwise have been unable to get.

The student teachers work without pay, often contributing to the funds which were collected in the spring in every college and school in Peking for the maintenance of these summer schools, and the government institutions, in which the classes are held, provide light, necessary paper, and other incidentals—occasionally textbooks. In several of the colleges, a meal of soup and Chinese bread also was provided for the students.

All regular Chinese subjects are taught and usually English. The average coolie in Peking can neither read nor write. He often does not know more than a half-dozen characters and a newspaper is, of course, absolutely beyond his reach. The process of learning the written language is long and laborious, but with every new character learned, the coolie has made a step forward and a comparatively limited number of such steps will enable him to read parts of newspapers—not the editorials, however, which are written in the classic form.

Use of English

In regard to the English tongue, foreigners have so invaded the Chinese capital that a little knowledge of it is a tremendous asset for the ricksha coolie, the store clerk, and particularly the house boy. A smattering of English, the universal language of foreigners in the Far East, means increased earning capacity and increased social prestige, and every Chinese consequently is more than anxious to learn, not the "pidgin" English of Shanghai and the South, but real colloquial English.

Throughout the hot summer, these schools, with their Chinese subjects and their courses in English conversation, have been conducted, with 5000 poor thrusters after knowledge drinking in the words of the higher students from the colleges and universities of Peking. The plan has proved a tremendous success, and with the close of these summer courses, special schools are being arranged to carry on the work through the winter. Educators believe that there could be no better sign of an awakening interest in popular education in China than the efforts of these college and university students to include coolies with the more or less advanced Left, and detached from the traditional monarchist parties, obtained the general support of the country, then Melquides Alvarez would be the man for the premiership.

There are big questions and movements in Spain now which may force highly important political changes before anyone expects them. Like others, Señor Alvarez is gathering force on the shores of Biscay, and he has just run over to the important harbor city of Gijon halfway along that coast, to address the people upon his ideas.

Could Not Rise Unsaid

He told them that the Reformista party, of which he is leader, did not possess sufficient strength to rise to power without public support and because it was without the old-established organizations such as the other parties possessed, and had no underground influences to exert. This was due neither to the incapacity of its members or to want of the essential virtues, he said, but simply to the fact that it had an ideal. Yet one day the Reformistas would come to power, when they had the country behind them.

They had asked for reform of the constitution, he declared, not because they believed that the happiness of Spain depended exclusively on an arbitrary innovation, but because they wished to attach to the governmental authority faculties which would enable it to accomplish a regenerating work. He told his hearers of the various other ideas the Reformistas had in view, concerning the general public welfare and the gradual education of the people toward liberty, culture, and self-government.

At the same time, Melquides Alvarez made it clear that he was all for pacific and strictly legal and constitutional measures. The closer, he said, relations between Government and governed became, the stronger was the obligation for the fulfillment of duty, and the Government which permitted license would soon be overthrown by the citizens themselves. That was the basic idea of the Reformista party, and upon it a program had been framed in consonance with conditions as they were in Spain. The whole of that program was comprised in the understanding that the exercise of the law should go hand in hand with justice and mercy, and that there should be no tyrannical exploitation of capital, and still less should there be any shameful slavery for the proletariat.

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THREE TRIPS WEEKLY FROM CENTRAL WHARF

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS COLLETT IS AN EASY WINNER

Champion Defeats Mrs. J. F. Duryea at Brae Burn by 7 and 6

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 10 (Special)—Miss Glenn Collett of the Rhode Island Country Club, national and Women's Golf Association of Boston champion, and Mrs. J. V. Hurd Belmont Spring Country Club, a former United States and British champion, were among the winners of first-round matches in the Boston association championship tournament of 1922 on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, this morning, and they will come together in the second round tomorrow morning in a match which should furnish some exciting golf.

Miss Collett qualified for the second round by defeating Mrs. J. F. Duryea of the Brae Burn club in the first round this morning 7 and 6. Miss Collett was out in 45 and was 5 up at the turn. She won the tenth and twelfth holes coming home. Mrs. Duryea did not play her best game.

Mrs. H. R. Watson of the Hoosick-Whisick Country Club, 5 and 4. During the first nine holes this match was very close and interesting, the former champion being only 1 up when they turned for home. By winning three straight holes and halving the next, she won her place in the second round.

The match between Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Country Club, and Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn Country Club, was a very interesting one. Both players were steady.

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON, CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round. Miss Glenn Collett, Rhode Island Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. F. Duryea, Brae Burn Country Club, 7 and 6.

Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Belmont Spring Country Club, defeated Mrs. H. R. Watson, Hoosick-Whisick Country Club, 5 and 4.

Miss Elizabeth O'Gorman, Metacomet Country Club, defeated Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn Country Club, 3 and 2.

Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn Country Club, 6 and 5.

Mrs. E. M. Gordon, Wannamett Country Club, defeated Miss Susan Fessenden, Andover Golf Club, 6 and 4.

Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester Country Club, defeated Miss Ruth Batchelder, Weston, 3 and 2.

Miss Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn Country Club, defeated Mrs. E. W. Daley, Brae Burn Country Club, 3 and 2.

Mrs. L. Q. White, Chassett, defeated Mrs. R. W. Newell, Brae Burn Country Club, 4 and 3.

YALE-IOWA FOOTBALL GAME IS ATTRACTING MUCH INTEREST

Most Important Early-Season Inter-sectional Contest That Has Ever Been Played

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10—Challenge of the west to the east's claim of football supremacy will be flung down at the big Yale Bowl by the University of Iowa next Saturday.

Coach Howard Jones' "big ten" champions are coming east for the first time to take on Coach T. A. D. Jones' big Yale eleven in the greatest inter-sectional game of the season.

The meeting of east and west, each probably the strongest team of its section, has stirred football enthusiasts throughout the Mississippi Valley and Western Conference regions to great enthusiasm. Even the east, where it is considered too early in the season to become really stirred over football, is showing more than usual interest.

The meeting of the Jones brothers, each a highly successful coach, and comparison of their methods, furnishes much food for football thought. It will be Iowa's first match against an eastern team. The game will find Yal in a period of mid-season uncertainty, with the Blue's final line-up for its later games still very much in doubt, and it is probable that a couple of elevens will get into the fray against the westerners before it is over.

Iowa closed her season last year with a clean slate. The Hawkeyes eleven defeated Indiana, Notre Dame, Northwestern, Illinois, Minnesota, and Purdue.

Only seven of the fine team Howard Jones put in the field last year remain. A. A. Devine '22, all-American quarter; G. D. Devine '22, star half-back; L. C. Belding '22, end, and F. W. Slater '22, tackle, were lost to the Hawkeyes by graduation.

In the Iowa line, however, there will be C. I. Mead '23 at right guard; P. D. Minick '23, left guard; G. G. Thompson '23, left tackle; Max Kadesky '23, left end, and John Heldt '23, center. Karl Endelender '24, former West Point star, will probably be at right tackle. Alexander Johnston '25 and C. J. Kriz '25 are two other possibilities for line positions. At right end, Coach Jones probably will start J. W. Hancock '25, freshman last year. C. E. Nugent '25, D. W. James '24, H. J. Wade '25, J. T. McIntyre '25, and H. A. Moldenhauer '24 are powerful backs who may get into action against the Blue.

Capt. G. C. Locke '23 at full, with C. W. Miller '24 and V. C. Shuttleworth '23 as halfbacks, form the nucleus of a battering backfield for Iowa. L. C. Parkin '25, a capable little field general, probably will be in A. A. Devine's place at quarter. E. G. Rich '23 and K. B. Yerkes '25 are giving him a run for the position. F. J. Jacqua '25 and F. A. White '23 are other strong Hawkeye backs.

Yale's line-up is much in doubt. Coach Jones will probably take the rest of the week experimenting. The Blue eleven has had a lot more practice than the westerners, the latter having been forbidden by Conference ruling to start practice before Sept. 15. That Yale will not be able to present its strongest lineup is certain, as C. M. O'Hearn '24 and C. G. Becket

Rzeschewski Plays Against Bernstein

Russian Boy Shows Up Strongly in Masters' Chess Turney

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (Special)—Fourth-round matches are taking place today in the masters' chess tournament at the Chess Club International, and chief interest is centered in the match between Samuel Rzeschewski, the 10-year-old Russian star, and Bernstein. This is the first time that Rzeschewski has appeared in a big tournament against the leading masters, and his playing is being closely watched.

Yesterday Rzeschewski played against Edward Lasker of Chicago, in the third round and so well did the boy play that the game had to be adjourned until tomorrow. Lasker, playing the black side of a queen's pawn opening, caught the boy unexpectedly as early as the ninth move. Confronted by a serious danger, Rzeschewski made the best of it and gave up a pawn. He also lost some time and Lasker had the better of it in every way. Rzeschewski held out for seven hours, after which, with 55 moves recorded, there was an adjournment and Lasker sealed his move. There was then still a fighting chance left for the boy.

Only one game was concluded in the afternoon session, and this was won by Charles Jaffe, former New York State champion, against Bernstein, after the latter had obtained an advantage in defending a Ruy Lopez. Turning the tables, Jaffe won by means of an energetic attack in 54 moves.

David Janowski of Paris adopted the Sicilian defense against H. R. Blawie, former Oxford University player. The latter was at top form and succeeded in outplaying the French champion to the extent of gaining the exchange and then winning after 48 moves.

As expected before the games began, the Giants' outfit proved much superior to that of the Americans. Even William Cunningham showed that he was a better man than L. W. Witt at bat and at least as good in the field. It was unusual in a World Series, by the way, for both teams to call in substitute centerfielders with the frequency which attended these battles.

Steel ingot production in September was 2,335,779 tons, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. This compares with 2,214,582 tons in August, 2,487,104 tons in July, and 1,174,740 tons in September, 1921. The monthly output for 1922 was 2,711,441 tons in May.

In Capt. P. G. Goebel '23 and Bernard Kirk '23 Michigan has two of the best ends in the midwest. Goebel is playing for his third year on the Michigan varsity, is 6 ft. 3 in. tall, and is one of the best receivers of forward passes in the Conference. Kirk, who played on the varsity last season, and is a former Notre Dame star, is one of the best defensive ends in the game, a hard tackler and fast. In addition there is L. B. Curran '23, L. E. Nels '24, John Keatley '24, and others, who have proven their worth under fire.

Yost is well fortified with field generals, having I. C. Utzsch '23, who performed in three of the big games last year; R. T. Knod '23, a varsity quarterback of experience, and J. M. Keefer '25, who piloted the all-freshman team last year.

For the halfback positions Yost will have H. G. Kipke '24 and F. C. Cappon '23, regular halfbacks last season in addition to Herbert Steiger '25, who has been playing a wonderful game in the early scrimmages. W. P. Foster '23 from last year's reserves and F. R. Hetherington '25, freshman back last season.

D. F. Roby '23, regular varsity fullback, will return with George Dunleavy '23 and J. E. Gunther '23 as alternates.

S. N. Muirhead '24, veteran tackle, is the lone survivor of the line which asked no quarter of Conference opponents last season. He is certain of filling his regular position, while E. R. Vandervoort '25, tipping the scales at over 200 pounds, is the logical choice for the other tackle position, unless J. E. Johns '23 gets back into the good graces of the faculty. Other tackle candidates who show promise are S. M. Garfield '23, R. W. Chamberlain '23, M. W. Heath '24, and T. C. Tracey '25.

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At center the three leading candidates are E. R. Slaughter '25, freshman center of a year ago, who appears to have a slight advantage over John Blott '24 and J. G. Blahnik '25.

Other line candidates include H. S. White '25, J. H. Allen '24, B. F. Avery '25, G. T. Elliott '23, Henry Martin '23, F. J. Novy '24, A. R. Pyott '25, O. C. Richtor '23, R. F. Rosati '23 and A. E. Spencer '25.

"Michigan cannot have a champion ship team without a line," says Coach Yost, "and our coaching staff will spend most of its entire time in grooming men to play in the forward wall." The schedule follows:

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HOMER IN NINTH IS THE DECIDING FACTOR

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St. Paul (A.A.) 1 3 .250

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9—McAvoy's home run drive into the right field bleachers in the ninth, with three men on base and two out, won today's game, the fourth of the series, from St. Paul, 7 to 3. It was the Oriole catcher's second homer of the series, he having broken up the first contest in like manner.

Baltimore now leads in the series three games to one. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 4 7 10 9

St. Paul 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 10 1

Batteries—Groves, Parnham and McAvoy; Benton, Hall and Gonzales. Winning pitcher—Parnham. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Murray and Dorn. Time—2h. 15m.

GIANTS' PITCHERS WERE FAR SUPERIOR

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—If ever a disgraced pitching staff came into its own in a world series, that of the New York Giants did so in the set of games concluded Sunday. The Yankee men, who collectively were supposed to be the best in either league, allowed an average of 3.35 earned runs per game, while Arthur N. Neft, Wilfred D. Ryan, Jesse L. Barnes, John W. Scott and Hugh A. McQuillan kept their opponents' earned run average down to 1.76 a game.

Scott, whose great pitching feat of Friday has placed him in the list of the world series shutout winners, was of course the most effective of the Giant staff. With the exception of Samuel P. Jones, whose tenure of service in the box was but two innings, Waite Hoyt led the Yankee pitchers with an average of only 1.12 earned runs per nine innings.

G. C. Clarke, former big league manager and outfielder, who led Pittsburgh to a world's championship in 1909, was a spectator at the series, having come all the way from his home in Kansas to "cover" it for a Pittsburgh newspaper. Clarke's National League ties still held and he strongly favored the Giants with his thinking, though new methods are necessarily called into play from time to time and discarded as conditions arise and disappear.

MICHIGAN OPENS WITH A VICTORY

Wolverine's Football Machine Has Everything but a Good Line

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 9 (Special)

—The University of Michigan opened its 1922 football season with the Case Scientific School here Saturday and won an easy victory 48 to 0, but the prospects this year are still problematical with the entire center of the line, including the center, two guards, and one tackle lost by graduation. The remainder of the team will be composed of veterans players.

"It is going to be a hard job to fill the holes left vacant by the departed veterans," says Coach F. H. Yost, who is starting his twenty-third year as coach of the Wolverine football squad. "Experienced material for the line is lacking, and before Michigan can become a contender for Western Conference honors this fall we must develop men to replace H. A. Vick '22, Capt. Ra. J. Dunne '22, and H. A. Wilson '22, guards; R. R. R. '22, tackle; and E. Johns '23, tackle, who is ineligible."

Forty candidates reported to Yost at the initial drill, including eight members of the varsity last fall, six varsity substitutes, 14 members of the freshman team last season and the remainder green material.

Aside from the four line positions Yost will enter his twenty-third campaign with a veteran backfield, two of the best ends in the Western Conference and one veteran tackle. The backfield will be heavy and speedy, and given a good line should stand out as the best set of backs in the "Big Ten."

In Capt. P. G. Goebel '23 and Bernard Kirk '23 Michigan has two of the best ends in the midwest. Goebel is playing for his third year on the Michigan varsity, is 6 ft. 3 in. tall, and is one of the best receivers of forward passes in the Conference.

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HARVARD MAY NAME A NEW TRACK COACH

The Harvard advisory track committee

is to hold an important meeting at the Harvard Club this evening, at which it is expected that a new varsity coach will be picked to take the place of W. J. Bingham '16, who is to retire from the position this winter in order to enter business. Several men are said to be under consideration and it is hoped that a selection can be agreed upon at tonight's meeting.

Harvard is planning to stage an interscholastic cross-country run this fall. The morning of Nov. 4, the day of the Princeton football game at the Stadium, has been selected as the date. The course will be three miles in length, with the start and finish at the Stadium. All of the high schools in New England will be invited to send representatives. This plan is subject to the approval of the Harvard athletic committee.

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Fred Clarke, former big league manager and outfielder, who led Pittsburgh to a world's championship in 1909, was a spectator at the series, having come all the way from his home in Kansas

NEWSPAPER STRIKE A BLOW TO AUSTRIA

Nation for 10 Days Left Without Word of Important Events at Home or Abroad

VIENNA, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—For 10 days, Vienna and all Austria have been without newspapers. There have been recorded since events of worldwide importance; Chancellor Seipel has been in Geneva to plead the cause of Austria before the League of Nations. The League has nominated three commissions and a sub-commission to deal with the Austrian question. The Greeks have been repulsed by the Turks in Asia Minor. Negotiations between Germany and Belgium have been carried on. Meanwhile in Vienna and elsewhere in Austria the wildest rumors have been afloat.

There was a newspaper strike lasted so long—and rarely has one been less justified. In the beginning, the strike had nothing at all to do with the newspapers; it was a strike for higher wages by the printers, lithographers, bookbinders and other employees engaged in the book-printing trades. The newspaper commissioners and other workers on the daily press joined the strike later only to show their solidarity with the book-printing trades. The newspaper employees had no quarrel with the publishers; there were no questions in dispute between them. It was solely a wage conflict in the commercial printing trades.

Finally, a settlement was reached, printers of all classes returned to work and the newspapers reappeared again, to the intense relief of the entire population.

Strike a Public Misfortune

It was a public misfortune, that the Austrian people should have been left without news at a time perhaps the most critical since the days of the peace conferences in Paris. Entirely cut off from the outside world, Austria was filled with strange rumors, as an instance of which it may be cited that when a freight train ran off the rails in Upper Austria, the accident immediately was magnified into a disaster, though the incident in itself was of slight consequence, and little damage was done.

The public, however, made every effort to find out what was going on, both at home and abroad. Telephone subscribers besieged the central offices with inquiries of all kinds. Foreign newspapers met with a ready sale in the streets, especially those published in German, coming from Budapest, Prague, and from the nearest cities in southern Germany.

Copies of these were snatched up at five and even 10 times their ordinary prices. The strikers then began to fear that the demand for these outside journals would injure their cause, so they took active steps, even resorting to violence, to prevent their sale in the streets.

In the absence of daily papers, trade and business of all kinds was much disturbed. Unscrupulous speculators took advantage of the situation to spread reports that the price of certain articles would be doubled the next day and that others would not be obtainable at any price. Merchants and manufacturers were unable to quote prices, not knowing the rates of foreign exchange. Theaters could not advertise their performances, and audiences decreased considerably.

Much Inconvenience Resulted

The inconvenience caused the whole population was very great and most annoying consequences resulted. In the midst of the strike, railway rates were increased fourfold, and although the advance had been made known long before, many persons had forgotten the precise date when the new fares went into effect, and much needless bother and vexation ensued.

The Third Vienna Industrial or Sample Fair, deprived of one of its most powerful sources of support—the Vienna press, felt keenly the effect of the strike. Without newspapers, visitors to the fair had the greatest difficulty in getting about, and their business plans and accompanying pleasure programs were hampered, and often spoiled.

From a national and political standpoint too, the strike was a disaster. Just when the Austrian statesmen were in Genoa urging the tribunal of the League of Nations to come to the rescue of their country, they were deprived of the support which they ordinarily would have received from a well-organized and powerful press at home.

"LINOLEUM" PAPER CONTAINS RUBBER

Process Said to Make Water-proof Newspapers Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12—The use of rubber for improving the quality of paper was explained by Mr. F. Kaye, who recently spoke on the subject to the Institution of Rubber Industry at the Engineers Club, London.

The rubberized paper, Mr. Kaye explained, will hold without cracking, and will bear ordinary strains without tearing. The advantages of these properties are obvious in the case of newspapers, where speed must be combined with smooth running; and also in the case of packing paper, where toughness is a prime consideration. Paper may also be water-proofed by treatment with rubber, and then capable of use in many new ways.

The rubber must, however, be used for this purpose in the liquid form as it comes from the trees; hitherto this has been impossible, except near the plantations themselves owing to the fact that it has been necessary to dry it for shipping purposes. By means of a process invented by Mr. Kaye this difficulty is said to be removed, and it will be an easy matter, by the use of suitable preservatives, to ship the latex (rubber liquid) from the rubber-

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producing to the paper-manufacturing countries.

Practical commercial experiments in paper mills have shown that the labor costs of the addition of rubber latex are negligible. The treated paper manufactured from cotton-waste has a folding resistance represented by the index number of 1300 against that for ordinary paper of 220, and its bursting strength is increased from 31 pounds to 40 pounds. At the same time the texture is improved and it is more pleasant to the touch. In the case of printing paper the strength is increased from seven pounds to 20 pounds.

Other valuable materials than paper may also be produced on the paper-making machines with the help of rubber latex, it is said. By using mechanical wood fibers, waste paper and various other fibers, linoleum-like products can be easily and cheaply manufactured. These goods are waterproof, resistant to hard wear, and can be made with beautiful initial designs. Further, it is a practicable proposition to make leather substitute, and asbestos high-pressure packing.

CONVENTION OF CANADIAN CLUBS

Many Important Subjects Taken Up—American Delegate Present

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 12—The endorsement of the Western Canadian Colonization Association's project of immigration; the purification of motion picture films; the general acceptance of a standardized version of "O Canada" as a national anthem; the formation of young men's and young women's Canadian Clubs wherever possible, were recommended at the tenth annual conference of the Association of Canadian Clubs.

An appeal for the Women's Canadian Clubs to support the aims of the League of Nations was made by Mrs. Mary Dunn, Hamilton. She pointed out that women, especially mothers, exert a deeper influence on the men than the latter do on themselves. The association resolved to support the League of Nations to the fullest extent.

Clarence Warner of the Boston Canadian Club, who addressed the delegates, quoted statistics showing what a large number of residents of metropolitan Boston are either British born or born of British parents. Over 400,000 of the population were British born or their parents were born as British subjects. Much propaganda by those unfriendly to British institutions was constantly being spread, he said. This was as abortive as far as the better class of Americans was concerned. There were several British societies in Boston, and these were performing a splendid work. They were promoting a better understanding and closer kinship between those of the United States and the British Empire.

Better support for the works of Canadian authors by their fellow Canadians was urged by Hugh S. Bayes, Toronto, who spoke for the Canadian Authors Association.

Mrs. John Bruce, president of the Toronto Women's Canadian Club urged that a standardized version of "O Canada" be uniformly accepted. In Toronto, Dr. Richardson's translation of the late Mr. Justice Routhier's composition in French was favored, she said. Mrs. Wilbur Horner, Calgary, said that a common desire existed among many Canadians to standardize the version of "O Canada" as composed by Judge Weir, thousands of copies of which had been distributed among Canadian soldiers prior to their leaving for overseas during the World War. The association recommended that Dr. Richardson's translation of the Routhier composition be accepted in Canada, except where it is sung in the French tongue.

DEMAND INCREASES FOR LABOR IN FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 10 (By The Associated Press)—Prosperity smiles in France, according to the official figures issued by the French Labor Department, which showed that there were but 350 unemployed persons throughout the Republic on Sept. 1.

The fact is that in most categories of labor, there is a greater demand for workmen than the supply. The French authorities have recently given their consent for the importation of laborers from abroad. Thousands of Italians and Poles have answered the call, and these are arriving in increasing numbers every month.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Industrious Arnold Bennett's New Play at the Regent, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 12
THEATERGOERS in London are offered a new play by Arnold Bennett, "Body and Soul," at The Regent Theater. The cast:

Blanche Nixon Miss Marriott Watson
Lady Mab Infold Viola Tree
Mrs. Clews Dora Gregory
Edith Tunnel Doris Ormond
Parlormaid Hilda Davies
Aaron Draper Martin Walker
Ezra Clews Charles Groves
Procopio Balfour Holloway
Waiter Michael Hogan
A Voice from the Crowd Atholl Douglas

Arnold Bennett is a super-journalist and a captain of industry. As the former he will try his hand at anything, paragraph, descriptive, editorial, special correspondence, short story, feuilleton, novel, play. He will do anything once. And he will at least undertake not to be dull. He is today's greatest captain of industry in the word-spinning business and like other captains he is gradually staking a claim in all the necessary subsidiary industries. Nowadays he is not merely writing plays. At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, of which he is a director, and now at the old Euston Theater of Varieties, reconstructed and renamed "The Regent," he is also engaged in financing and producing plays, and running theaters.

The syndicate which is Arnold Bennett is a complete whole—books, plays, theaters and all. Each part of him lives to some extent by taking in the other's washing. Even in the futurist sitting room in "Body and Soul," just produced at the Regent, he helps the Lyric Theater part of him along with a futuristic advertisement of "The Beggar's Opera." And while everything he does is an entity, it is also the raw material of the next thing he does. In his novel, "The Regent," his favorite character, "the Card" comes to London in middle life and acquires a theater, The Regent, where he makes a second fortune. So now Arnold Bennett, returned to London in middle life, is having his own plays produced in The Regent. There you have it.

His Intensive Methods

When he was a boy Arnold Bennett said he would live in Paris and marry a Frenchwoman when he was 40. He lived in Paris and married a very charming French lady when he was 40. Thus he acquired a useful reputation for being a strong silent man whose iron will secured whatever prize it aimed at. With his characteristic devastating candor Arnold Bennett has admitted that he said those things in a spirit of bravado for the sake of the momentary effect and that he is as much astonished as anybody when occasionally they come off. Never mind. Whatever he does is the raw material of the next thing he does. Next time he will write a novel round a man who wrote a novel round a man who bought a theater and produced his own plays and then did it himself. If this is slightly confusing, so is "Body and Soul."

The applause at the close of the first performance of "Body and Soul" was hearty though not wildly enthusiastic. This should encourage The Regent Theater adventurers for this sort of reception often precedes a good long run. The play is as unexpected, as much abreast of the times, as much in the swim—"in all the swims," as Lady Mab Infold says in the first act—as one expects from the author. Lady Mab Infold (Miss Viola Tree) is a modern type—the aristocratic young, very young, lady with an abnormal faculty for self-advertisement, whose photograph appears in every illustrated paper ad-nauseam, who, as she says, puts things "on the map," who, as she says, couldn't blow her nose without its getting into the Daily Mirror, whose engagement "knocked the peace treaty all to bits," who, in short, is the news. In the play she is engaged on her latest fad, studying under the guidance of an engaging humbug, Professor Procopio, his theory of the transfer of personalities from one body to another. Enter Blanche Nixon, typewriting agent (Miss Nan Marriott Watson), a female Card from the Five Towns, a "professional" in the art of getting her own way—in which art Lady Mab is revealed as a mere amateur—with three accents which she uses according to the requirements of the business and the philosophical conviction that "one thing leads to another."

Produces His Own Play

Mab decides it would be a great prank if Procopio by his arts could make Blanche believe that she had exchanged personalities with Lady Mab, and if Blanche, under the illusion that she was Lady Mab should lay the foundation stone of the new health institute at Bursley, with Lady Mab in attendance as secretary. Procopio thinks he has fooled the two young women into thinking they have exchanged personalities. Lady Mab thinks she has fooled Procopio and Blanche. Blanche knows she has fooled them both. And one thing leads to another. Lady Mab is first fooled, then started, finally hysterical as Blanche makes speeches from the Mayoral balcony at Bursley (with a cheering, hooting "crowd" distributed through the stalls after the Guitry fashion), gives away the remnant of Lady Mab's fortune to the new health institute and makes love to Lady Mab's fiancé Aaron Draper (Martin Walker), a matter-of-fact manufacturing chemist. The upshot is that Lady Mab breaks off her engagement as suddenly as she contracted it and goes off to recover her fortune by giving lectures—at \$1000 a lecture and expenses—in America, which she will soon come to think "is what Columbus discovered America for." Blanche and Aaron are left talking in the Lancashire dialect with a happy ending not too obtrusively in the offing.

Arnold Bennett suffers from an almost too great facility in play writing. Effective contrasts come too easily to him. The futuristic sitting

The Eastman Theater Opens in Rochester, N. Y.



Photo by Hagelstein Bros., N. Y.

Photo by De Witt Ward, N. Y.

Photo by Hagelstein Bros., N. Y.

Three of the Mural Paintings in the Eastman Theater Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Left, "Dramatic Music," and Right, "Pastoral Music," Both Painted by Barry Faulkner; Center, "Festival Music," Painted by Ezra Winter

trast with the hectic futurism of Lady Mab and her Grand Babylon suite, Balfour Holloway as Procopio and Martin Walker as Aaron Draper make a good best of their parts.

A dramatic criticism should not altogether give away the story of a play but should suggest it with its atmosphere so that the reader can decide if he wants to see it. Was this criticism late in getting on to the play? So were the management of the Regent—nearly half an hour late. Is it somewhat wandering and confused—so was the play. On the other hand, if it does not bring out the fact that the play was entertaining, amusing and full of witty digs at all sorts of topical humbugs—well, it was so.

R. J. P.

National Popular Theater at the Palace of the Trocadero in Paris

Paris, Sept. 14

Special Correspondence

THE other day, when passing by the palace of the Trocadero, that imposing edifice in oriental style, standing at the head of a magnificent park and originally built for an exposition, our eye caught sight of a poster which was headed, National Popular Theater of the Trocadero. Underneath, on a single line, F. Gémier, director. This was exceedingly interesting. Firmin Gémier is no lesser person than that dynamic personage of big and original ideas, who directs with so much ability the Théâtre National de l'Odéon and about whom we have heard a great deal lately in the newspapers.

Frankly we were interested; we wanted to know more about this new idea of a national popular theater for the people. So we started in on a little investigation which led first, to our meeting the very courteous general manager of the theater, who in turn arranged a meeting for us with Gémier himself. It was very evident that they were keen that people in America should know about what they were doing.

Value as Education

It was in the afternoon, during a rehearsal, that we were received by Firmin Gémier, at the Odéon. The actor-manager impressed us as a man of ability and great inspiration, with much individualism which reached out above the ordinary. Simple and kindly in manner, he looks at the theater as an agent of immense value in the education of the people. The theater of today, the theater closed in between walls and a roof with a platform, is not the real theater, he contends. As it is, it is only for the privileged few to see a really good performance. It was in the seventeenth century that the theater departed from its true tradition and lost its significance when it moved inside of a structure. How can the theater, said Mr.

Encouraged by the success of his "Abraham Lincoln" (which held London for months on end), Mr. John Drinkwater will soon have a quartet of dramas ready for the English stage. Each of these is practically finished, and each is written round an historical figure. One deals with the career of Robert E. Lee, and is a sort of companion drama to the author's "Lincoln." The first of the projected series to be presented is another version, expanded with a prologue, of his "Mary Stuart" tragedy which has already been seen in New York. Its London production has just opened at the Everyman Theater. The other two dramas in Mr. Drinkwater's portfolio are concerned respectively with Robert Burns and Cromwell. In this latter, the principal part will be allotted to Henry Ainley.

"DEDICATED to the Enrichment of Community Life," is the inscription over the portal of the Eastman Theater, Rochester, N. Y., recently given by George Eastman to the University of Rochester. The building, which also provides a suitable home for the Eastman School of Music, occupies most of a block on Main and Gibbs Streets, in the heart of the business district. Besides an auditorium almost as capacious as the Hippodrome, New York, the building contains Kilbour Hall, which is suitable for chamber concerts and little theater productions. There are two very large organs in the building and several small ones for student use.

Motion picture presentation, accompanied by musical features and a symphony orchestra of 56 pieces, will be given every day but Wednesday, when there will be concerts by the best vocalists and instrumental virtuosos available in America, visiting orchestras and conductors, and the Eastman Theater orchestra.

It is estimated that \$4,770,000 has already been expended upon the undertaking, viewing the theater and school of music as one. More than 1300 students are now taking advantage of the opportunities the school presents. The school maintains a collection of musical instruments valued at \$35,000, which are loaned to children who desire to study music in the public schools and who cannot afford to purchase instruments for their teachers and masters.

The National Popular Theater is primarily designed to make accessible to all, the repertory of the four large national theaters, the Comédie-Française, the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique and the Odéon. The combination could be achieved of a generous program that would be artistically educational and a furthering of the social union idea, to which much time and thought has been given by M. Gémier. That there would be difficulties when these projects were first launched, was of course foreseen. Before the people could be given the real theater to which they have a right, many problems would have to be overcome.

It was on Nov. 11, 1920 that the National Popular Theater was inaugurated during the fêtes organized to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic. Success immediately attended the performances and from that date the audiences have been increasing in their number and becoming more and more enthusiastic. It has been to full packed houses that the Ninth Symphony, the "Damnation of Faust," "Tammys," etc., were given. We forgot to mention that the National Popular Theater is an idea

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Mr. Nigel Playfair

practice purposes. This activity has built up a tremendous interest throughout the city.

The theater aims to serve as a laboratory and clinic through which the problems confronting the purveyor of low-priced popular entertainment may be solved to the end that the character of entertainment proffered the masses during its hours of relaxation may be improved, refined and undergo evolution that will establish good music as an everyday need that will be supplied every day as a matter of course.

Refinement and good taste are reflected in every feature. Even so mundane a fixture as the box office is a product in bronze from the shop of a Fifth Avenue silversmith. Ezra Winter and Barry Faulkner have each contributed four murals illustrating various phases of music. Maxfield Parrish is executing an example of his art. Although there will be a subscribers' mezzanine for those who contribute \$150 a year for each seat desired (in addition to the regular box office charge), the best seats are in the balcony. Architecture and decorative scheme have both been designed to afford the best view from these cheaper seats. The great promenade opening from this level (there is one a city block in length on each level) houses an art exhibition that is changed monthly through arrangement with art collectors and museums. Each hanging is provided with an explanatory plate that includes a brief biography of the painter.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Empire Theatre, Bway, 40th St. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Henry Miller's Mystery Play
"LA TENDRESE"

"A big play, a great play, its theme
the meaning of life; bigger
than life itself; for it is love."

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"The Torch-Bearers" by J. L. Jones
of reduction of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts."
A Doll's House—and—oh, how beautifully it is
acted. —J. L. Jones, The Christian Science Monitor.

THE TORCH-BEARERS
BY GEORGE KELLY

49th St. Tues., W. of Bway. Evenings 8:30.
Mats. Wed., Col. Day, Sat.

WHISPERING WIRES

"Whispering Wires" is a far better play
than "The Girl in the Moon." Structured
as a mystery play this reviewer has ever seen.
—Frank Leo Short, Christian Science Monitor.

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AT **JOLSON'S 59TH ST.**

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62d St. & Central Park West
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ALEXANDER CARR in

a new comedy

"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Julie Eckert Goodman
Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

SAM HARRIS Thea. W. 42 St. Evenings 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

"LAUGHS PLENTIFUL"—TELEGRAM.

Sam H. Harris Presents a Fine Baby

"IT'S A BOY"

"The Audience Took It to Their Heart."—TELEGRAM
By WILLIAM ANTHONY McQUEE

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:15
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WALLACE AND MARY EDDINGER NASH in **'CAPTAIN APPLEJACK'**

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WILLIAM COURTENAY in

"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Peacock

CAT NATIONAL Thea.

41st St. W. of Bway. Even. 8:30

Mats. Wed., Col. Day & Sat.

REPUBLIC

THE HOME FORUM

"Poor Inoffensive Gay"

WHEN I wrote in this column a while ago about John Gay, I restricted my notes to the "Beggar's Opera." He has, however, been on the whole so shadowy a figure of late years that few people realize how much else of interest there is in the two small volumes that comprise his Works; and many readers may be surprised to hear that for some three years (1727-1729) his reputation, as Mr. Edmund Gosse says, "almost equaled Pope's."

The modern impression of Gay is derived chiefly from Macaulay's contemptuous reference to him in the essay on Addison, in which he is dismissed as a feeble toady and ladies' pet. Like many of Macaulay's estimates this one, though containing a grain of truth, was written more with a desire to be amusing than to be accurate. Dr. Johnson, in the Lives of the Poets, says merely that Gay "was the general favorite of the association of wits" (Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, and the rest); but that they "regarded him as a play-fellow rather than as a partner, and treated him with more fondness than respect." And in another place he adds: "Gay is represented as a man easily incited to hope, and deeply depressed when his hopes were disappointed. This is not the character of a hero; but it may naturally imply something more generally welcome, a soft and civil companion."

Besides inventing the "ballad opera," which has proved ever since one of the most popular forms of entertainment, he wrote three other works that can still be read with some pleasure. To take the smallest first, his "Sweet William's Farewell to Black-Eyed Susan," set to music by Richard Leveridge, is not only one of the best loved of songs, but is such good poetry of a quaintly artificial kind that Palgrave included it in the Golden Treasury. The other two are "The Shepherd's Week" and "Trivia: or, The Art of Walking the Streets of London." Of the "Shepherd's Week," Mr. Gosse says that though it was written to ridicule sentimental pastoral, it still "in its gentle way was so excellent that it has survived not as a parody but as veritably the best collection of bucolics produced in the Augustan era, and none the worse for its humor." Certainly, no poem of the time is so full of rustic simplicity and country lore. In the part entitled "Thursday: or, The Spell," Hobnelia, seeking to persuade herself that Lubberkin loves her, resorts to all those devices which still linger among children on Hallowe'en:

"This lady-fly I take from off the grass.
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.
Fly, lady-bird; north, south, or east, or west.
Fly where the man is found that I love best.
He leaves my hand; see to the west he's flown.
To call my true-love from the faithless town.
This mellow pippin which I pare around,
My shepherd's name shall flourish on the ground:
I fling the unbroken paring o'er my head,
Upon the grass a perfect L is read;
Yet on my heart a fairer L is seen
Than what the paring marks upon the green."

"A Hare who, in civil way,
Compiled with every thing like GAY,
Was known by all the bestial train
Who haunt the wood or graze the plain;
Her care was never to offend,
And every creature was her friend."

But when she finds herself in

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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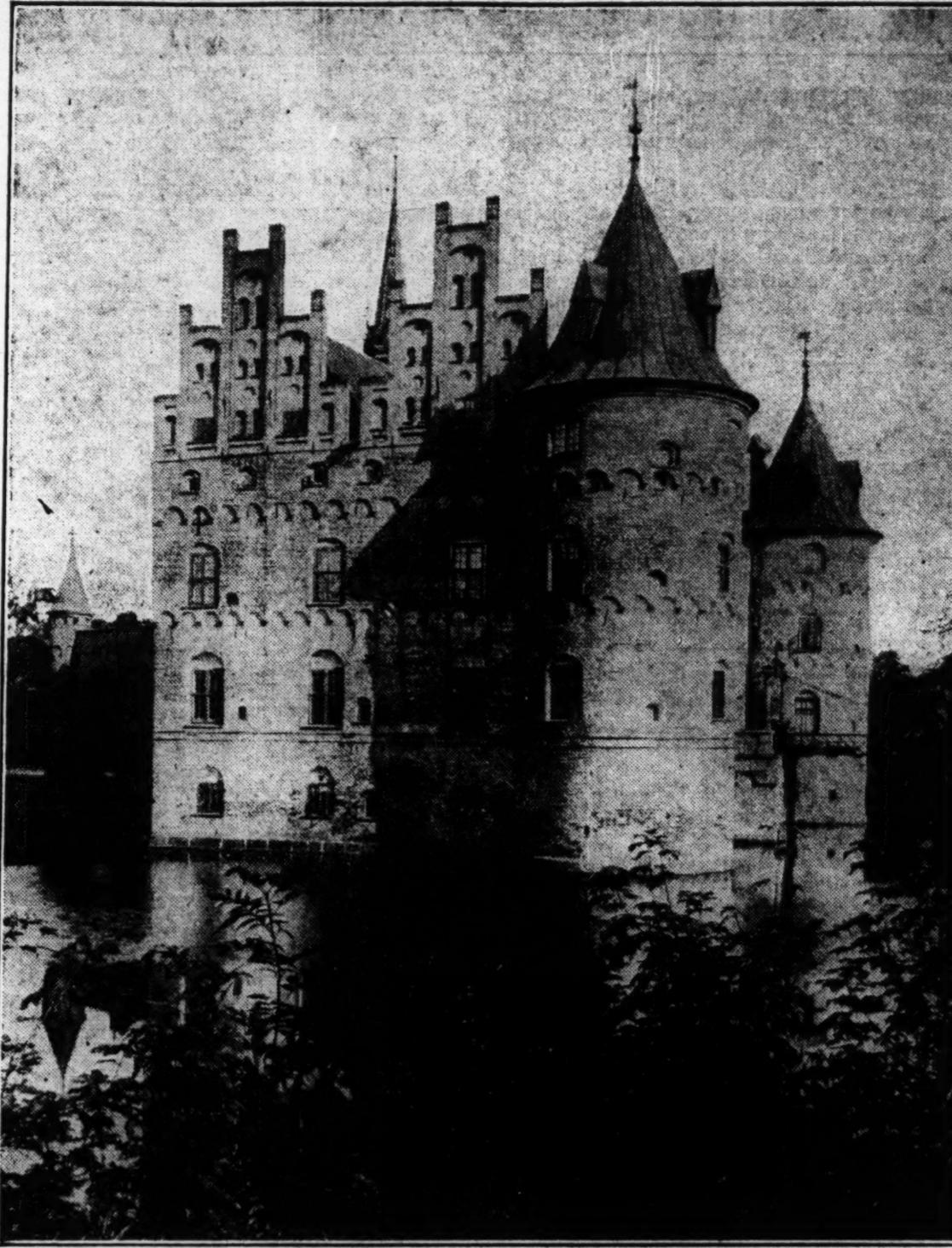
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Egeskov, a Famous Danish Castle

APART from the historic interest and the romance which cling to so many of these ancient fifteenth and sixteenth century castles of the Danish nobility, some of them possess singular architectural merit and picturesqueness.

This is true of the famous rural castle of Egeskov, like so many other stately homes from that period located in the rich and beautiful Danish island of Fynnen. It was built by Frants Brockenhous, a nobleman whose descendants still hold distinguished position in Denmark, and one of the wings bears the date 1554.

It was built for defensive purposes,

in a lake on piles and a characteristic feature is the style of its gables which are step-shaped, maintaining the straight lines of Gothic origin, which are found in a number of ancient Danish village churches. The corner towers are round with conical roofs.

The staircase tower on the courtyard side of the main building has the same kind of gable as this latter.

And so on, and so on. Strangely enough, the joke of making pastoral shepherds and shepherdesses talk like country bumpkins has, by its very realism, kept this poem alive after a hundred others seriously conceived have perished.

The "Trivia" just missed being a notable "document" of contemporary life and manners, worthy to be named along with the prints of Hogarth. If Gay had only not been misled into introducing much claptrap of allegory and classical allusion, his sprightly little itinerary might now be as much read as some of Steele's delightful rambles about the London streets. With all its faults of taste it is still a pleasing transcript. The passage concerning the street-cries will serve as a sample of the style:

"Hark! how the streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elder's early bud . . .
And when June's thunder cools the sultry skies,
Ev'n Sundays are profaned by mackrel cries.
Walnuts the fruiterer's hand, in autumn, stain,
Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain;
Next oranges the longing boys entice to trust their copper fortunes to the dice.

When rosemary, and bay, and poet's crown,
Are bawled in frequent cries through all the Town,
Then judge the festival of Christmas near,
Christmas! the joyous period of the year.

Now with bright holly all your temples strow,
With laurel green, and sacred mistletoe."

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People Necessary to a Tale

I have always held the old-fashioned opinion that the primary object of work of fiction should be to tell a tale and I have never believed that the novelist who properly performed this first condition of his art was in danger, on that account, of neglecting the delineation of character—for this plain reason, that the effect produced by any narrative of events is essentially dependent, not on the events themselves, but on the human interest which is directly connected with them. It may be possible in novel-writing to present character without telling a story; but it is not possible to tell a story successfully without presenting characters; their existence . . . being the sole condition on which a story can be effectively told. The only narrative which can hope to lay a strong hold on the attention of readers is a narrative which interests them about men and women—for the perfectly obvious reason that they are men and women themselves.—Wilkie Collins.

R. M. G.

Conscience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through hoary centuries, forgotten now.

I made my home with man;
For, by the Godhead's plan,
Did I the truer self with light endow.

Then, with the lapse of years and growth of greed
And service done to sense,
My penance did commence:
Man after man my banishment decreed.

The world, self-blinded by its sun of gold,
Self-righteous and self-led,
Ignored the pleas I pled
And from my prayer for warmth turned proud and cold.

What, indeed, does not that word "cheerfulness" imply? It means a contented spirit; it means a pure heart; it means a kind and loving disposition; it means humility and charity; it means a generous appreciation of others, and a modest opinion of self.—Thackeray.

Warwick James Price.

"Les Biens Durables"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SI VOUS perdez toute votre fortune, que vaudriez-vous? Cette question que renferme, il y a quelques années, une certaine publication, fit que bien des gens se mirent à déterminer leur juste valeur. Est-il possible de penser dans les termes appliqués aux possessions matérielles pour estimer à leur juste valeur ces grands personnages de l'histoire, hommes et femmes, qui ont aidé le monde dans sa marche vers l'Esprit?

Le pouvoir qu'ils avaient de donner ce qu'ils avaient à l'argent? Quelles sont les véritables richesses? Consistent-elles dans la compréhension du réel ou bien dans quelque acquisition extérieure? Pouvez-vous perdre quoi que ce soit de ce qui nous appartient réellement? Ce que nous possédons véritablement peut-il se détruire ou s'épuiser par l'usage? A quel point puis-je recourir pour faire face aux vicissitudes de la vie? Ces questions, et quantité d'autres, se présentent tout naturellement.

Dans son épître aux Hébreux St. Paul parle de biens "meilleurs et qui durent toujours" et dans le livre des Proverbes, on nous dit: "Avec moi sont les richesses et la gloire, Les biens durables et la justice." Ce doit être quelque degré de compréhension par rapport à la durabilité et à la continuité des richesses et de la substance véritable qui permet aux enfants d'Israël, pendant ces quarante ans dans le désert, de trouver leur subsistance quotidienne sous forme de manne, et de conserver chacun leur vêtement si bien qu'il ne s'était "point usé." De pareils exemples font comprendre une loi encore peu comprise jusqu'à présent par l'humanité.

Peut-être l'Amour fournit-il l'exemple le plus facilement compris de la nature inépuisable de la vraie ressource. Un père ou une mère ayant l'esprit droit craindra-t-il jamais de n'avoir pas assez d'amour pour en témoigner à chacun de ses enfants en particulier? De la même manière, la Science Chrétienne révèle que tout bien est inépuisable, toujours présent et suffisant. Elle enseigne qu'en donnant avec intelligence, nous n'enlevons ni séparons le bien de nous-mêmes, mais nous refaisons la suffisance absolue de notre créateur; et qu'en nous servant du bien, nous ne l'épuisons ni le consommons, mais nous utilisons les ressources de l'Entendement infini, divin. Pareil don et pareil usage augmentent notre capacité pour le bien, et nous met en état de recevoir davantage du trésor du Père céleste.

L'homme spirituel, étant éternellement l'image de Dieu, est actuellement complet, parfait et pleinement satisfait. La compréhension de ce fait apporte la stabilité, la permanence et l'abondance dans l'expérience humaine, dans la mesure où elle détourne le penser la vie de la matérialité vers les faits spirituels de l'être. Citons encore un passage de Science et Santé (p. 442): "Le Christ, la Vérité, nourrit et revêt les mortels temporairement, en attendant que le matériel, transformé par l'idéal, disparaîsse, et que l'homme soit vêtu et nourri spirituellement."

Tels sont, en effet, "les biens durables," qu'il est impossible de perdre et dont on ne peut jamais manquer, biens qui sont incompréhensibles à l'homme mortel.

A notre époque, alors que le génie de l'homme s'exerce à inventer des moyens de destruction, il faut assurer que l'humanité cherche un sens d'existence impérissable, durable et permanent; alors qu'en une nuit, apparemment, les fortunes "se font des ailes. Comme l'aigle qui s'envole," il est bon de tâcher d'obtenir les "biens durables." A la page 468 de "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures," Mrs. Eddy définit la substance comme on la comprend dans la Science Chrétienne. "La substance," dit-elle, "est ce qui est éternel et incapable de discordance et de décomposition. La Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour sont sub-

"Durable Riches"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU lost all your money, how much would you be worth? With this question a certain publication a few years ago set many people to taking stock of themselves. Is it possible to think of the worth in terms of material possessions of those grand men and women of history who have helped the world in its journey Spiritward? Was their power of giving limited to money? What are true riches? Are they an understanding of the real, or are they an external acquisition? Can anything that is actually ours ever be lost? Are real assets consumed or exhausted with the using? What have I with which to meet the vicissitudes of life? These, and a host of other questions come to one.

Paul wrote to the Hebrews of "a better and an enduring substance"; and in Proverbs we are told, "Riches and honour are with me; yea, durable riches and righteousness." It must have been an understanding, in a degree, of the durability and continuity of real riches and substance that enabled the children of Israel, during those forty years in the wilderness, to find daily sustenance in the form of manna, and to preserve their raiment so that it "waxed not old." Such instances hint at a law, as yet little understood by mankind. The prophet must have glimpsed this law when he assured the widow that the barrel of meal would not waste and that the cruse of oil would not fail. A full understanding of the operation and application of spiritual law in its relation to human needs enabled Christ Jesus to feed the multitudes with loaves and fishes, and to direct his disciples so that they might find the tribute money in the fish's mouth.

In this age, when the genius of men is being exercised to the fullest in inventing means of destruction, it surely behoves mankind to seek an imperishable, durable, and permanent sense of existence; when fortunes overnight seemingly "make themselves wings" and "fly away as an eagle," it is well to strive for the possession of "durable riches." On page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines substance as it is

Tennyson Reading "Maud"

"I shall never forget," his son wrote, "Tennyson's last reading of 'Maud,'" on August 24, 1892. He was sitting in his high-backed chair, fronting a southern window which looks over the groves and yellow cornfields of Sussex toward the long line of South Downs that stretches from Arundel to Hastings (his high-domed Rembrandt-like head outlined against the sunset-clouds seen through the western window.) His voice, low and calm in everyday life, capable of delicate and manifold infection, but with "organ tones" of great power and range, thoroughly brought out the drama of the poem.

"The peculiarity of this poem," Tennyson said, "is that different phases of passion in one person take the place of different characters"; and the effect of his own recitation was to set this conception in clear relief by showing the connection and significance of the linked monologues, combined with a vivid musical rendering of a pathetic love-story. The emotional intensity rises by degrees to the rapture of meeting with Maud in the garden, falls suddenly to the depth of blank despair, and revives in an atmosphere of energetic, warlike activity—the precursor of worldwide peace.

The poem, in fact, strikes all the highest lyrical chords, and we are disposed to think that all of them are by no means touched with equal skill.

Possibly, the sustained and perfect execution of such a varied composition would be too arduous a task for any artist. It is difficult for the reader to adjust his mind to the changes of mood and motive which succeed each other rapidly, and often abruptly, within the compass of a short piece; ranging from the almost melodramatic horror of the opening stanzas to the passionate and joyous melodies of the middle part; sinking into a wild wailing, and closing with the trumpet sounds of war. Yet every one will now acknowledge that some passages in "Maud" are immortal, and that the English language contains none more beautiful than the very best of them.

Sir Alfred Lyall, in "Tennyson and His Friends," edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

FRANCE is not likely to add to her already waning popularity in the United States by longer maintenance of her policy of inaction on the Washington Treaty for the reduction of naval armaments.

Correspondents at Paris report that the French Chamber will probably not ratify the treaty for at least a year to come. As ratification by all the parties to the treaty is a condition precedent to giving it effect this would mean that, to the year which has

already almost elapsed since that treaty was formulated, another year of delay will be added by the indifference or the unwillingness of the French authorities to acquiesce in the agreement made by their representatives at Washington. News of this sort, following promptly upon the general knowledge of the part played by the French in the re-establishment of the Turk in Europe, can only add to the widespread feeling of resentment against the French Government.

Doubtless the French statesmen understand the problem with which they have to grapple in meeting at once public opinion in their Nation, and in maintaining its safety in the face of menace from the outside. Yet students of naval power are unable to discern in the unwillingness of the French Government to scrap the proportion of first line ships imposed upon them by the treaty any really intelligent view of the situation. For the French navy has never been strong in super-dreadnaughts, and by the naval conditions confronting that country need not be. The treaty leaves to France, as to other nations, practically unlimited liberty for the construction of submarines, fast cruisers, and, above all, aircraft. Capital ships alone are denied to the parties to that agreement. Even as it is, France can begin building 35,000-ton super-dreadnaughts in 1927 if she so desires, which is earlier than the date imposed upon Great Britain or the United States. But there is every reason to believe that the keels for these vessels never will be laid down, nor will construction be begun on other ships of the same character in any nation, because it is apparent more and more that naval construction is going to turn in the direction of submarines and aircraft.

Just why France withholds her acquiescence in this treaty has not been made entirely clear. The Government simply stolidly sits back and neglects to act. As a result complete fulfillment of the agreement by the United States with Great Britain and Japan lags, though no one of these nations has manifested the slightest inclination to comply with its agreement entered into at Washington.

After its successful enterprise in bringing the Turk back into the European problem it would seem that the French Government could now take up with serious purpose the question of complying with its obligations to the other great powers in the matter of the Washington naval treaty.

Few states have passed through more history in ten years than Rumania has during the past decade. She has experienced defeat and invasion as well as victories with large gains in territory and population. Neutral in the first Balkan war, she joined the second and acquired new territory in the Dobrudja at the expense of Bulgaria. Neutral in the World War longer than any other European participant, she tasted first overwhelming disaster, and then, thanks to being on the side of the victors, saw her population grow at a stroke from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000.

Though of these less than 4,000,000 are not of the Rumanian race, the acquisition of large provinces which previously had always been under the rule of other states has created serious problems of assimilation and government. What one element of the population has grown up to consider law, another finds foreign. A relatively new state such as Rumania must also, perchance, lack enough experienced officials, capable of remodeling the administration in a country suddenly expanded to twice its size. In addition, it has adopted since the war two fundamental reforms which even in a more highly developed state would require considerable time for readjustment: expropriation of large estates for the benefit of the peasants, and the introduction of universal suffrage. While escaping Bolshevism, Rumania has thus anticipated its two most fundamental and perhaps only permanent effects.

Radical changes in the forms of land tenure are, however, not such novelties in Rumania as they would be in the older states of Europe. The feudal system of large estates, owned by the nobles and tilled by the peasants, which practically disappeared in Western Europe with the French Revolution and in Russia only with the recent upheaval, persisted intact in Rumania until about fifty years ago. In 1864 the transformation was begun with the expropriation of the estates held by the monasteries and about 4,000,000 acres were distributed among over 400,000 peasants. In 1889, the Government divided up the state domains, which then covered about one-third of the total area of the country. Still the peasants' land hunger was not appeased, and though new distributions were made from time to time there was an open revolt in 1907. In 1912 there remained no less than 3755 large estates, and at the end of the World War 40 per cent of the arable land was held by the large landowners. Incited by the Russian example, the Rumanian peasants demanded more small private holdings and the King reluctantly signed a decree by which one-half of the remaining big estates were divided, so that henceforth not more than 20 per cent of the land under cultivation will be in large

parcels. Similar changes are taking place in all the new states of Eastern Europe, and though unattended by serious violence, they are as revolutionary in effect as anything that has happened in Russia.

Coincident with this distribution of land, the Rumanian peasants, who form over 80 per cent of the population, have been granted the right to vote. A new army of voters has been created, and politics, which before the war concerned only a small minority, is now the affair of the common people. For the first time Rumania has a large middle class, and there, as elsewhere as far north as Finland, the farmers are a rising political power. Though yet inexperienced and lacking sufficient education for effective organization, they offer for the future a guarantee of greater political stability.

The next task before the parties in Rumania is the elaboration of a modern Constitution, unifying the administration throughout the country and incorporating the fundamental changes in the distribution of power. This work the Liberty Party, which controls the present Government and of which J. J. C. Bratiano is the leader, desires to attempt, while the opposition parties, some of which are more radical, advocate first holding a popular election.

APPLICATION in due form has been made by the Administration of the Philippine Islands to the government of British North Borneo for the handing over of one island, Banguey by name. The petition is based on a claim that the territory in question was included in the quondam Spanish holdings awarded the United States, under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1899), but the above-mentioned United States, while it has formally occupied something more than 1800 of the 7083 islands, isles, and islets included in said award—an archipelago sprawling over 660,000 square miles of the generously laid out South Pacific, 4042 of whose footholds are not considerable enough to have attained to the dignity of names—has not yet got around to this particular one. Indeed, it is only lately that the Manila officials seem to have awakened to the fact that Banguey (as they affirm) ought to be under their jurisdiction. Was ever another piece of news like this?

It requires a little looking to find Banguey even on sizable maps. Heilprin quite ignores it through all the 2000 pages of his gazetteer. The twenty-nine volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica find not a word to say of it. But it is there to be found, despite such slightings, all the fifteen by twenty-one miles of it. Yes, there it is, south of Balabac Strait, which separates the Philippine island of that name (down at the farthest southwestern corner of the group) from North Borneo. As it is twenty-five miles from Balabac and only five from Borneo's northernmost point, it is not wholly unnatural that a few Borneans, some little time before 1899 and the diplomatic meeting at the French capital, should have settled there in the belief that it was a part of their land even if not geologically a portion of their coast. Today they claim it by right of that earlier occupation.

Intrinsically it would appear to be worth rather next to nothing, but America sees value in it as a station in the customs service, the internal revenue officers affirming it has become recently a base for smuggling opium into the Philippines. Opium, the year-books tell us, stands first of the nine sources of the Bornean income from duties.

It is all a matter, clearly, of the minutiae of international affairs. It is certain to be straightened out properly and promptly. But it is surely worth a glance in passing, even in such over-busy, ultra-important times, if for no reason other than that it has given the world that rare treat of reading of a unique happening—really and literally unique. Mislaid: one island.

COMMENDABLE generosity on the part of the children of Chicago, substantially aided by other contributions, has made possible the dedication of a fitting memorial to Eugene Field. In enduring marble there have been engraved, that future generations may read, some of those appealing verses, typical of the sentiment running through so many of Mr. Field's poems, which now are so familiar to American boys and girls of yesterday and today. These millions remember Eugene Field as the writer of "Little Boy Blue," the Dutch cradle song, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," "The Sugar Plum Tree," and other nursery rhymes, and it is in these that his memory will live longest.

But there still remain, as working members of that craft to which Field belonged, that brotherhood of newspaper men, many who knew him intimately during his long years of service in Denver, St. Louis, and Chicago. To these the memory of his friendship, his companionship, his sympathy sometimes cleverly concealed, is more imperishable than bronze or marble or clay. It is thus that the record of right thoughts and commendable accomplishments should live, in the hearts and consciences of the people. Thus it is altogether fitting that there should be preserved, as the years pass, a tangible, enduring record of a life in which there was so much of unselfishness, of unrestrained generous fellowship, disguised only by those human tendencies which sometimes seemed to interpose serious hazards in the course of a patient wayfarer, albeit he was one of Nature's noblemen. And it is equally appropriate that this monument should be set up in Chicago, the city where the people first recognized and applauded Field's studious and painstaking efforts. He was one of many of America's philosophers who have found it possible to disguise a simple truth in the habiliments of the grotesque, an achievement not so easy as it may appear.

No rose-strewn pathway is provided for those who fare forth with a determination to achieve. This is as

true of the poet as it is of the argonaut, the discoverer, or the crusader. Field's fame did not come to him in a day or in a year. He achieved because he persevered. His record is not made up of what might seem to be the by-products of his industrious endeavor. In the verses which are preserved there are, it is safe to say, the essence of those things hoped for, the glimpsons of a goal which he, perhaps more nearly than many another, came to achieving.

THE bankers of the United States, in convention at New York last week, gave to foreign affairs a degree of attention quite unusual in a conference of American men of business. Nothing was more significant in the course of their deliberations than the extent to which they broke away from the ancient theory of America's isolation and self-sufficiency, and the careful thought and discussion which they lavished upon matters of international importance. By a formal resolution they asked colleges and universities to co-operate in "training America in sound thinking along economic lines." And the economic lines discussed in the convention were lines that run far beyond the borders of the Nation.

Impressed by this utterance of the associated bankers, the Institute for Public Service of New York set on foot an investigation as to the extent to which American colleges and universities do train their scholars to have some intelligent knowledge of foreign affairs. In the course of this investigation 510 catalogues of colleges and professional schools were examined. Of these, 325 gave no mention or hint of any course dealing with foreign affairs; 7 gave courses in present-day war policies; 10 special courses on the World War and its results; 30 offered courses in foreign relations, mainly legal and historical; and 40 gave courses in contemporaneous history which, beginning in 1873, treats necessarily of present-day problems. As a whole, according to the report made by this institute, scarcely one-third of the educational institutions, whose catalogues were examined, attempt to instill into their scholars any intelligent knowledge of the problems which confront the world today.

Elihu Root said only recently that until America informed itself better on foreign affairs "there can be no intelligent discussion and consideration of foreign policy and diplomatic conduct." It is evident that there is a field here which the educational institutions of the United States are not yet fully occupying.

THE interesting fact has been disclosed that owners and agents of apartment houses in some of the cities of the United States have sought, in the making of leases entered into since April last, to escape the responsibility of supplying needed heat and the hot water service usually incident to leaseholds by inserting a clause providing that failure to supply these shall not avoid the contract. In the readjustment period which usually ends in the eastern cities on October 1, it is probable that many householders agreed to such a waiver, carelessly or with the hope that the early settlement of the miners' strike and the distribution of fuel would render it impossible for landlords to claim exemption under the clause in question. But it seems that in New York City, and elsewhere, there is the apparent endeavor to plead a scarcity of fuel in an effort to economize at the expense of renters, with the intention of setting up the conditional waiver as a defense if complaint is made.

It is gratifying, in the face of this, to note that the State Fuel Administration of New York has issued notice that no such specious excuse will be accepted from those landlords who seek further to profit by the plight of those who are forced to patronize them. The statement is made that there is a sufficient supply of fuel, either anthracite coal or its substitutes, available for present uses, and that there is no excuse for the failure to furnish needed heat and the ordinary supply of hot water. It is intimated that ways will be found to protect tenants from further unreasonable exploitation in this respect if the warning so emphatically given is not heeded.

The general resumption of building operations in many of the larger cities of the country forecasts the ultimate release of millions of people from an unjust economic bondage. But this release is not to come as a matter of course, apparently. The disposition of owners and agents seems to be to keep rentals at high levels as long as possible, and to give as little in return, in the form of service and repairs, as possible. One of the chief diversions of speculators in apartment house properties in recent years seems to have been the sale and resale of their holdings, always at increased paper valuations based on advanced rental values. Now, it appears, the assessors who appraise the value of property for taxation have signified a willingness to accept the speculators' estimate of the cash value of their holdings. This, even without the higher tax rates so common everywhere, adds greatly to the total tax bill levied by the cities and states. Here the unfortunate tenant is looked to again to pay the price of the inflation, just as he has been compelled to keep pace with the makers of first, second and third mortgages in their race for the altitude point in rents.

The American homemaker has played the game courageously, even while permitting his opponent to make most of the rules. But there are indications that he is about through, and that he is ready to demand and to compel that just treatment, to which he is abundantly entitled. He stands ready now, first of all, to refute the landlords "no fuel" plea by pointing the way to the docks and coal yards and requesting his friend, the landlord, to play just as fairly and just as uncomplainingly as he himself has been obliged to play.

Colleges and Foreign Affairs

Editorial Notes

PROMINENT no project of greater importance to industry, agriculture, and commerce of the middle west, south, and southwest of the United States awaits completion than the canalization of the Ohio River, the maintenance of a navigable channel the length of the Mississippi and the opening of connections by canals between these river systems and the great lakes. If all the locks and dams planned by American engineers for the Ohio River were completed, that stream would constitute a great trunk-line freight highway 1000 miles long from Pittsburgh to Cairo and, connecting there with the Mississippi, would afford shippers a low-cost transportation facility between Pittsburgh and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Unfinished as it is, even, the Ohio has, nevertheless, developed a great tonnage, during the calendar year 1921 more than 8,000,000 tons of freight having been carried on it, totaling a value of close to \$500,000,000. There have been many vital matters before Congress during the past decade, it is true, but when the importance of this development is considered and it is remembered that in 1910 Congress promised that the greater portion of these projects should be completed in 1922, it would seem that time for action in this connection has positively arrived.

AN EXTRAORDINARY mass of contradiction is contained in a comment by H. R. Seward, reputedly a "British dry," explaining his reasons for opposing Lady Astor's liquor bill.

Strangely enough, he says, the very thought of the bill angers me. I have not even the patience to read it through. What a confession! But listen to his reasons for his stand. He adds to the foregoing statements, this:

And why? Because in it see an attempt to interfere with liberty, and in my judgment the danger of conceding the very principle far outweighs any possible benefit that may accrue.

In my view prohibition or control in any form is wrong, even if nine out of ten desire it. No majority, however big, should have the power to deny a man a glass of beer when he wants it. Unless as a result of taking his intoxicant he becomes a nuisance or menace to the life and liberty of others, I contend that a Government has no moral right to interfere with him. Why, then, should they have a legal right to do so?

It is truly marvelous that even an "ardent teetotaler" can become, under a certain stress, an efficient mouthpiece for the liquor interests.

POLITICAL tricks by crafty politicians may delay a proper valuation of the women's vote in various sections of America, but it will do no more than that. In a recent primary election, for example, in the middle west, thousands of women were kept from the polls by political trickery in the form of verbal propaganda, which conveyed to the women that, no matter how they voted in the primary, the convention would elect the candidates anyway. Another scheme employed to keep the women from the polls was the free circulation of the report that if they voted in the primary their names would then be liable to be drawn for jury service. In other instances women who went to the polls were given the opposite ticket from the one they desired, and, being unfamiliar with election procedure, they wasted their votes in this manner. Such things may endure for a while, but their very shallowness will be their ultimate undoing.

THE Oxford students who have been debating the issue of the League of Nations with American universities may not have had much success in winning verdicts from audiences made up largely of the fellow students of their opponents. But they may at any rate carry home with them complete assurance that they have dispelled the time-honored American fallacy that Englishmen suffer from lack of a sense of humor. The speeches delivered by the two Oxonians in Boston, Monday night, were models of good-humored argument, making the solemn intensity of their opponents seem somewhat sophomoric by contrast. The literature of the controversy is much enriched by the quotation, new to American audiences, of Sir Edward Carson's description of the results of the Treaty of Versailles as "the peace which passeth all understanding."

A RESOLUTION adopted by the Board of Education of New York State, urging the State Commissioner of Education to seek the passage of a law at the next session of the Legislature abolishing secret societies in the high schools of the State, will meet with the unqualified approval of a great many interested parties. Aside altogether from the question as to the advisability of such societies in colleges, it is becoming increasingly recognized that they have no place in the ordinary schools. As a report containing the consensus of opinion of high school principals put it: "These societies form in the school a little aristocracy with its snobbery and favoritism and discrimination." Such a condition should never be allowed to obtain where young people gather for mutual benefit.

COMMENT in the Raleigh News and Observer on the "light wine and beer" plank of the Massachusetts Democratic Party platform is truly refreshing. It reads, in part:

Light wine and beer if intoxicating violate the Constitution. If not intoxicating, the drinkers do not care for them. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks is in the fundamental law. Agitation to get it out is perfectly permissible. Agitation in favor of winking at it or brazenly violating it is anarchy pure and simple.

That is just the point: legislation, after it has once been enacted, must be upheld in the interest of law and order. Any attempt to evade it is basically dangerous.

THOMAS JEFFERSON is quoted by the Pittsburgh Gazette Times as having once said that he had never heard Washington or Franklin speak more than ten minutes and that it had always been to the point. If any further evidence had been needed to prove they were big men and grappling with important issues, it is therein provided, for experience shows that when a man really has a message he does not load it down with words.